ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,097—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.L.	MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th „
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th „
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th „
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B.	HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	25th „
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th „
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

12th July. 26th July.
9th August. 23rd August. 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Feliner	3,878	600	1st August,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	6th July 1893.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Aug. „

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 1, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 868 tons, on the 5th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 9th July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 6th July, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,534 tons, on the 7th July calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1893.

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25th July, 22nd Aug. and 20th September.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 10th July.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
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Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 27th, 1893.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF DUNDEE"	E. Halley	3190	5th July.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships, Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
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For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

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I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
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V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

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FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

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"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

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The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

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FOR CHEROOTS, CIGARS, FEATHERS, GLOVES, &c.

Size	1	2	3	4	10 Litres.
Cash	Rs. 2- 8,	Rs. 3- 4,	Rs. 4-8,	Rs. 5-4,	Rs. 9- 8
Credit	„ 2-12,	„ 3-10,	„ 5-0,	„ 6-0,	„ 10-12

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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Made expressly for the Company with Burnished Copper Funnel, Receiver, and Glass Measure graduated to 100th of an inch......each.	9 0	10 0

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		Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.
A Large Assortment	from	6 12	from	7 12
	to	24 0	to	27 0
LADIES'	from	8 0	from	9 0
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BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„	„	100
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BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

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McDOWELL & CO.,
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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

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All in well finished and seasoned wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the hours and half hours on a gong or extra large size bell.

8 day Clock, superior make	Rs.	60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large bell	„	40
Do. extra long case	„	55

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The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful inventions of the present day. It requires no winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

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American 8 day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained black wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

French-made Clocks, black and gold wooden cases, very handsome, with brackets to match.
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Ditto. Ditto. Clock	„	75

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficieny of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

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Mr. MIKE MAHER
Mr. NED LOFTUS Mr. W. HUGHES
Mr. HARRY POWER Mr. J. DALY
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IN AN ENTERTAINMENT CONSISTING OF THE LATEST
BALLADS, SERIOS AND DANCES,
JOKES AND COMEDIES.
THE FUNNIEST SHOW IN INDIA
AND
DON'T YOU FORGET IT.
A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

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Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
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PROPRIETOR.

THE MADRAS CIGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SUPPLY CIGARS as under :—

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Do. No. 2 do. " 27-8 do.
BEEGUM'S No. 1 Indian Wrappers " 16-0 do.
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OFFICES : 5 Second Line Beach,
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	Rs.	a.
Plain China, very neat and clean, with Lamp ...	2	4
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Japanned Metal Wire Body with Lamp complete.	5	0
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Clarke's Nursery Lamp, old-fashioned Rs. 2-8, 2-12 and	3	0
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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of UMBARAM BUGGOO, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

SHAH POONAMCHUND VIRCHUND, one of the Nephews of the deceased .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 16th Day of June, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 16th Day of June, 1893.

SHAH POONAMCHUND VIRCHUND,
In Person.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between the Undersigned and carried on at Bombay under the style of "Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co." has EXPIRED by effluxion of time; that the interest and responsibility of the Undersigned, ALEXANDER McLAGGAN, in the said Firm ceased as from the 30th day of June, 1893, and that the said Firm will henceforth be continued and carried on by the Undersigned, CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, as SOLE PROPRIETOR thereof.

The said Alexander McLaggan is henceforth authorised, under Power of Attorney, TO SIGN the said Firm.—Dated Bombay, this 1st day of July, 1893.

CHAS. H. B. FORBES.
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give Notice that from the 1st proximo till the 1st August next, any Dogs found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the Houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 30th June, 1893.

KHAKI DRILL CLOTH FOR THE SALT AND ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on MONDAY, the 24th of July, 1893, by the Board of Revenue, (Separate Revenue), Madras, for supply of about 40,000 yards more or less of Khaki Drill. The Cloth should be delivered at Madras to the person or persons authorized by the Board to receive it.

2.—Tenders will be opened by the Secretary at the Office of the Board of Revenue, (Separate Revenue), at the prescribed time in the presence of those Tenderers who may choose to attend either in person or by Agent.

3.—Each tender must be accompanied by a sample and a deposit of Rs. 200, which will be returned if the Tender is not accepted. The Tender should be subscribed "Tender for supplying Khaki Drill."

4.—The Cloth required must be of the width of 30" and of the weight of 15½ lbs. a piece of 40 yards and should in all respects be equal to the sample.

5.—An allowance must be made for shrinkage at 2½ per cent. over the quantity mentioned above.

6.—The successful Tenderer will be required to make up on receipt of information of the acceptance of his Tender the sum deposited to Rs. 500 in cash or Government Promissory notes as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

7.—The successful Tenderer will be required to sign an agreement for the supply of the Cloth within the prescribed time. The deposit made by him will be forfeited in case of his failure to do so.

8.—No Tenders will be received after the hour and day fixed for their presentation.

9.—The Secretary, with the approval of the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

10.—The whole quantity of cloth should be delivered within one month from the date of execution of the agreement at the rate of 10,000 yards per week.

11.—A Copy of the Agreement can be seen at the Office of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Chepauk, Madras.

EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

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FOR
1893.

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The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

I.
IF YOU WANT
The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company.

II.
IF YOU WANT
Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest.

III.
IF YOU WANT
Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, and an endowment to yourself when they are grown up.

IV.
IF YOU WANT
The accumulation of Reserved profits without the risk of losing all you have paid by missing any payment.

V.
IF YOU WANT
Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure to be paid without delay or trouble.

THEN YOU WANT
A NON-FORFEITING
"RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY
IN THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

For information Apply to
ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 .... £742,553
" 1880 .... £833,078
" 1885 .... £966,107
" 1891 .... £1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... { £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS ... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1881 .... £4,673,299 | 1891 .... £7,894,357
1886 .... £5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

INSURANCES.

THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... £150,000.
Funds in Government Securities.
PREMIUMS MODERATE.
Surrender Value Liberal,
Immediate Settlement of Claim.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Age next Birthday.	For Rs. 1,000 payable at Death. With Profits.			
	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums Limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.
20	2 7 1	3 0 9	3 6 4	4 0 4
25	2 9 6	3 2 10	3 8 6	4 2 10
30	2 12 8	3 5 9	3 11 8	4 6 4
35	3 0 1	3 9 6	3 15 9	4 11 0
40	3 5 9	3 13 5	4 3 10	4 15 6
45	3 11 10	4 2 3	4 8 8	5 4 9
50	4 4 10		5 0 1	5 12 7

Intermediate Ages and Larger Amounts at Proportionate Rates.

The old SUN LIFE OFFICE, OF LONDON, guarantees a Bonus of Rs. 2 per cent. or Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum on every participating Policy as described in the Prospectus.

So long as a Surrender Value remains in the Company's hands A POLICY CANNOT LAPSE.

The Medical Fees and Policy Stamps are borne by the Company.

Natives of India are Insured at the same Rates as Europeans.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by GEO. LUCAS KEMP, or ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD

Manager, CALCUTTA. *Chief Agents*, BOMBAY.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India
IS THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY
THREE THINGS:

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)
II. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
(The Lowest Safe Rates.)
III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,

Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month; intermedia ages at proportionate rates :—

Rs. 11 2 0, at age 21 next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0 " 25 "
Rs. 16 4 0 " 30 "
Rs. 21 1 0 " 35 "
Rs. 29 0 0 " 40 "

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE!

In 1892 .... Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date .... Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 2-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... As. 8 per line
Second do. .... " 4½ "
Third do. .... " 2½ "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-1

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	[illegible]	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Bank of Bengal	[illegible]	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	[illegible]xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	97
apty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,280	100	100	ex div 2	78xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	180
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	[illegible]	100	100	Rs. 10	95
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	865xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18½Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945 205
Apollo	750	2,600	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil,40	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Boul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	125
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,370
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	127½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,225
French	300	500	all	100	450
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	117½
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	350
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	117½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	417½
Munnar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	285
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv.	400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	481
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	800	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	175
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	227½
Volkart	...	1,000	160	Rs. 10	945

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	[illegible]	all	Rs. 25	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	72
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	[illegible]	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	615
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	350
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,030
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	920
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	680
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	630
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	400
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,608	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	390
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	490
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	...	390
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	600
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	190
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	174
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	880
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,300
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,485
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	400
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	580
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R [illegible]	980
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,310
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	565xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	440
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
nishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	350
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	550

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-5	
China Leaf	,,	24-6	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	23-14	,,
Do. do. new	,,	23-12	,,
Australia do.	,,	24-5	
Bombay do.	,,	24-4	
English Sovereigns	,,	15-10	
Do. Dragons	,,	15-9	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	105-12	
Do. 17½ do.	,,	105	
Carolus Dollars	,,	223	Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	221	,,
Five-Francs	,,	219	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Ministering Children's League, 5-30 p.m.
The Australian Novelty Company, Skating Rink.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Thisbe (s), from Kobe ; and German Cruiser Seeadler, Aden.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Landaura sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Assam entered the dock on Sunday, and the German Cruiser Seeadler yesterday ; and the s. s. Glenloig left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Thisbe entered the dock yesterday.

WOMEN'S MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. S. S. BENGALEE.—The meeting of the subscribers to the Women's Memorial to the late Mr. S. S. Bengalee will take place this evening, at 5 p.m., at Mrs. Tata's Esplanade House.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The statement for the month of June at the head branch shows that the daily average attendance was 211·43, admissions, 2,008 ; and prevailing diseases, fevers and diarrhœa.

THE AUSTRALIAN NOVELTY COMPANY.—The above variety company is now appearing nightly at the Skating Rink to good house. An attractive programme is gone through and meets with favour.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, this evening, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

Quadrille	Pantomime	C. Coote.
Overture	Iphigenie En Aulide	Gluck.
Danse Gracieuse	Le Palais Royal	T. Bonher.
Song	D'amour Apres Le Bal	A. Czibulka.
Selection	Captain Therese	Planquette.
Valse	The Grenadiers	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WASHED ASHORE.—At about 6 p.m., on Sunday last, a body of a Hindoo, aged about twenty years, was found lying on the rocks, at Stone Bunder. It was then dressed in a *dhotur*, *bundee*, and a skull-cap. Information was immediately given to the police, and a battakee was beaten throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. The body was then removed to the morgue, and an inquest was held on it by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, when the jury returned an open verdict.

THEFT AT THE VICTORIA DOCK.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Janoo Shaik Hoosein, tindal of a prow, was charged by Superintendent Ingram, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a number of bundles of copper sheets, valued at Rs. 1,560, from the Victoria Dock, the property of the Port Trust. The accused stole the property on the 2nd of May last, and absconded to Rutnagiri, where he was arrested by the Rutnagiri Police and sent back to Bombay. The accused pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate convicted him on the evidence, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL FROM A VERANDAH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of a Mahomedan boy, named Abdoola Toorabkhan, aged three years, residing with his aunt, at the 5th Lane Cammatipura. At about 9 or 10 a.m., on Saturday last, the deceased was playing in the verandah on the ground floor of the house, when he accidentally fell from the verandah on to the street, sustaining a wound on the top of his head. He was immediately taken into the house, and some chunam was applied to the wound to stop the bleeding. About 3 a.m. on Sunday the deceased was seized with spasm, and he died at 3 p.m., on the same day. The jury returned the verdict of accidental death.

ARRIVAL OF PANDIT SHRI GATTULALJI.—Bharat Martand Vedant Bhattacharya Pandit Shri Gattulalji, who has been on a pilgrimage with his family to Juggonnathpuri, Benares, Hardwar, and other holy places in the north, and who had been absent from Bombay on that account for the last three years, returned yesterday morning by the B. B. & C. I. Railway mail train. About an hour before the arrival of the train a large number of his devotees, consisting of Bhatias, Banias, Marwari shroffs, and others had collected on the station platform to welcome the gentleman, whose long absence was much felt by the Hindoo religious-public of Bombay. Among those present were noticed Messrs. Ishwardas Tribhowandas Sattawalla, the owner of the Lukhmidas Cloth Market, Nagindas Jumnadas Sevaklal, Ramchandra Hemraj, Vunmalidas Shamji, and Gordhandhas Lukhmidas, and several others. As soon as the train arrived cheers for "Pandit Shri Gattulalji ki jay" were given.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—On the night of Sunday last, an old Parsee woman, named Kookibai, aged about eighty years, residing with her daughter, in Ardeshir Dady Street, committed suicide, by drowning herself in a well, at the back of the house. It appears that for the last ten years, owing to the death of her only son, the deceased had not been in her proper mind. She gradually became weak, and she often said to her daughter that she was tired of life. At about 8 p.m., on Sunday, the deceased took her meal, and then lay down. The deceased's daughter, who slept in the same room awoke at 1 a.m. and missed the deceased from the cot. The daughter searched for her and while doing so she found the window of the room overlooking the well at the back of the house open. She also found a chair alongside the window. The daughter's suspicions being aroused that the deceased might have thrown herself into the well, she went with a light to the well and looked in, when she saw the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water. The police were immediately sent for, and the body was brought out of the well, by a Parsee, named Fakirjee. Life was then extinct. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, on the body of the deceased, when the jury returned the verdict of suicide by drowning.

FATAL TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a girl, named Jainabee, aged five years, the daughter of one Abdoola Rahim, Mahomed, residing at Kandia Street. At about 10 a.m. on the 15th ultimo, the deceased, accompanied by her younger brother, came out of Kandia Street, and was going along the Grant Road. At the same time a tram-car was going towards the Grant Road bridge, and as the car was about ten paces in front of her, she tried to cross the road. One Abdool Gaffoor, a mill-labourer, who was sitting in a shop close by, seeing the deceased in danger, shouted out to the driver of the car, but before the driver could put on the broke and pull up the horses, the foot-board on the right side of the car, knocked down the deceased and one of the wheels passed over her right leg, fracturing both bones in the middle. The tram-car was immediately backed, and the deceased was extricated and taken to the J. J. Hospital. On the 30th of June signs of tetanus set in, and the limb was amputated, with a view to check the disease and spasms abated considerably ; but on the 2nd instant they returned with severity. She never rallied, and died at 2-25 p.m. on Sunday. The House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital was of opinion, that the cause of death was tetanus, following the injury to the leg. The jury returned the verdict, that the death of the deceased was caused by her having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a tram-car.

CRICKET.

BARONET *VS.* ILBERT.

THE Baronet, in their fourth match of this season, scored another victory over their opponents by an innings and seven runs. Bharucha and Raja being dead at the wicket, the Ilbert could score 45 runs only (including both the innings) to 52 of the Baronet. The chief contributors were, Bennet, B. Patel, Reporter, and Vacha, who scored 12, 10, 10, and 10, respectively.

ELPHINSTONIANS *VS.* Y. M. C. A.

The second match of the Elphinstonian College Gymkhana came off last Saturday, on the Cooperage, with the Y. M. C. A., ending in a victory for the former by no less than 48 runs. The captain of the Y. M. C. A. won the toss, and elected to bat, but were soon dismissed with a meagre score of 45 runs only, Jackson and James contributing 13 and 10, respectively, with steady batting. The Elphinstonians then went in and succeeded in scoring up 93 runs against the vigorous trundlings of Messrs. James and H. Clark. Messrs. K. Mistry, Kharas, Sorab, and R. Madan were the only men who entered into double figures, each contributing 13, 13, 13, and 11, respectively. On the side of the Elphinstonians Messrs. B. Doctor, Mistry, and Kharas did yeoman service, the latter standing responsible for no less than four wickets for 4 runs only. On the other side E. James only succeeded in taking six wickets for 38 runs.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Haribux Ramnath charged Pundit Shunkernath Viswambarnath with cheating in respect of ten currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each. Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Dinsha Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Banaji, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported.

Shookhdev Uderam, examined by Mr. Robertson, said that he knew the parties. He was introduced to the accused by Shiv Narayan. On the day in question he accompanied Shiv Narayan and the complainant to the accused's house. They were taken to the *divankhana*, and made to sit down on a carpet. The accused asked the complainant to produce the notes, and the complainant handed over to him ten notes of Rs. 1,000 each. The complainant counted the notes, put them in his pocket, and went into another room. He returned immediately with several pieces of glass and paper. The accused placed a note upon one of the pieces of glass, covered it with a piece of paper, and then placed another piece of glass on it. The accused then asked the witness to hold the glasses to the heat of the sun. After a short time he took out the note and the piece of paper from between the glasses. The complainant, on seeing the paper, said that on the other occasion, when a ten-rupee note was doubled, the number was impressed on the paper and he wanted to know why on this occasion the number was not impressed on the paper. The accused replied that he would use another chemical, and make the duplicate notes as soon as possible. He then went inside and brought out a *sigree* and a copper-plate. He also brought out a hollow wooden-box, which had no base or top. He placed fire in the plate, and poured some chemical fluid on it, and then placed the fire in the box and asked the witness to heat the bundle of notes and paper. Shortly afterwards the accused took the bundle in his hands and cried out that they had made a mistake in applying much heat to the notes, which were destroyed in the fire. The complainant said that the accused had put the notes in his pocket and asked him to return the notes, but as the accused refused to return the notes the complainant asked the witness to go and report the matter to his master. The accused then said that it was no use to inform his master as the notes were burnt. The accused also said that he would go inside and bring other notes. Witness then went to the shop, and reported the matter to the complainant's master, who immediately communicated with the police, and they went to the accused's house, but there was nobody except the complainant and Shiv Narayan. The accused had disappeared.

Rameshwar Huribux, in his examination by Mr. Robertson, said that he was a *munim* in the firm of Mukanlal Govindram. The complainant was a servant in the employ of the firm. On the 25th of April last witness entrusted the complainant with ten notes for Rs. 1,000 each, to pay the same to Shriram Mehta. Morarji Megji, a *mucadum's* servant was present, when he handed over the notes to the complainant. Witness had made an entry in his cash-book about the sum of Rs. 10,000. The complainant left with Rs. 10,000, but he did not return. In the evening Sookhdev came to the witness, and informed him that Ramnath had been swindled of Rs. 10,000 by Pundit. Witness and several other men went to Pundit's house, but the accused had absconded. There was a *ghati* inside the house. Huribux and Shivram were also there. The police were sent for after the accused had disappeared.

Morarji Megji, in his examination by Mr. Robertson, said that the last witness, Rameshwar, gave Rs. 10,000 to the complainant, in his presence, on the 25th of April last, with instructions to pay the amount to Shriram Mehta. Huribux and witness left together and when they came on the Kalbadevie Road, he saw two men standing near an embroiderer's shop. They called the complainant, who went up to them, and they all three went into the direction of Gaiwadi, and witness proceeded on his own way.

At this stage the case was again adjourned till the 11th inst.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before RAO BAHADOOR GANPATRAO BHASKER, 2nd Judge.)

SUIT FOR ALIMONY.

T. SLATER AND ANOTHER VS. L. A. WATKINS.

MR. SMETHAM of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendant did not appear in court.

Mr. Smetham said that this was one of the series of suits filed by the plaintiffs as trustees for the defendant's wife, named Balason Catherine Watkins under a deed of separation made between the defendant and his wife, on the 11th day of April, 1892, whereas the defendant agreed to give Rs.200 a month for the maintenance of his wife and children. Four suits had previously been filed against the defendant and either decrees passed on the money paid out of court. The defendant is the first Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, and he got a monthly salary of Rs. 1,000. The present suit was for the recovery of Rs. 400, being the amount of maintenance for two months.

His Honour inquired as to why the defendant did not pay the maintenance money to his wife as originally agreed. It was apparent that the defendant wished his wife to engage a lawyer each time she came in court.

Mr. Smetham replied that the defendant would not pay the maintenance money unless a suit was filed in court against him.

After the claim being proved by the plaintiffs his Honour passed a decree for the amount claimed and court costs payable in one month.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

SHAIK ESSA BIN KHALIFFA VS HASSAMUDDIN KHAN.

MR. MILSHIEMER, instructed by Messrs. Framji Moos, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, and Mr. Cowasji Setna.

In this case the defendant, who is a Major in the Imperial Service Troops at Bhopal, purchased from the plaintiff, who is the owner of a commission stable, at Bellasis Road, ten horses for the aggregate value of Rs. 3,025, on the 31st January last, and two more horses on the 1st of February following for Rs. 625, and instructed the plaintiff to keep the horses apart from the other horses in the stable and feed them on the defendant's account. The plaintiff stated that the defendant having failed to take delivery of the horses, he, after serving him due notice, sold them by public auction on account of the defendant. After giving credit to the defendant for the sole proceeds of the horses realized at the auction sale, and after charging him commission, feeding, and other expenditure incurred by the plaintiff on account of the horses, there remained a balance of Rs. 1,843 due by the defendant to the plaintiff. The plaintiff, therefore, prayed judgment for the sum of Rs. 1,843 as damages sustained by him, by the defendant's failure to take delivery of the horses, and by breach of the contract, and to pay for commission and for costs, charges and expenses incurred by him on the defendant's account. The plaintiff also prayed for such further and other relief as the nature of the case might require and for costs of the suit.

Mr. Crawford, on behalf of the defendant, denied breach of contract as alleged by the plaintiff, and denied damages. He contended that his client acted as an agent for the Bhopal State, and was not the principal in the contract.

His Honour, in delivering the judgment, said that the defendant, while purchasing the horses, acted as the agent for the Bhopal State, and was not principal in the contract and dismissed the suit with costs.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

157-95—Payne G and S—Amichand Panalal vs Kurmali Khakeebhoy Pudumsey and another.
188-93—Ardesir H and D—Goculdas Soobanmull and another vs Damod hardas Humondas and another—Little S N and B.
189-93—Ardesir H and D—Goculdas Soobanmull and another, vs Balkisondas Thakurdas Little—S N and B.
240-93—Bhaishunker and K—Bhowanidass Hamandas and others vs Hajee Noor Mahomed Aboo Tabb and others, Bicknell M and M and B and M.

Postponed Long Cause.

570-91—Craigie, L and O—Narrondas Culliandas vs Davidas Hurivalubhdas, and others—B and M, C B and Co, C L and O, D and H, and E and G—Part heard.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

1-90—Bhaishunker and K—Dalsookram Hargowan vs Kumar Shri Samatsinghji—Nanu and H.
567-90—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samatsinghji vs Dalsookram Hurgowan—Bhaishunker and K.
82-88—Shamrao and P—Doosajee Essajee and another vs Tarachand Ganesham—Little, S, N and B.
510-92—Chalk, W and S—Kikabai and another vs Gujanand Dunjee and another—Bicknell, M and M.
434-87—Edgelow and G—Hurgowandas Coobaredas vs Junus Hajee Ahmed—Bhaishunker and K.
493-92—H S Dikshit—Joosubbai Essa vs. Syed Abdool Kader Sha Khadiri and another—T. A. Bland.
89-93—Edgelow and G—Hajee Saboo Sidick and another vs Prembai and another—Bicknell, M and M.
60-92—Tyabji and D—Maneckbai vs Thakersey Govindji—Mansukhlal, D and J.
111-92—Wadia and G—Shaik Abdool Hoosein Lalmeya and another vs Mariamboo and another.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Port trustees' meeting of 27th ultimo.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 21st June 1893, submitting a list of tenders received for the purchase of the right to graze cattle on Port Trust land during the present season, and recommending that the tenders of the undernoted parties amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,645 per cent. be accepted. Mr. Abdula Baba Sab, for land from Gorupdeo to Sewree, Mr. Hemraj Tegsee, for land from Gorupdeo to Mazagon, Mr. Srawan Doorga, for land from Mazagon to Colaba, Mr. Shaik Esmail, for Mahim land and stating that last year the same rights were sold for Rs. 1,500.

Resolution—The tenders recommended by the Traffic Manager may be accepted.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 157, dated 21st June 1893, directing that the necessary notification be issued under Section 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act, X of 1889, authorizing Mr. James Robertson, a Master in the B. I. S. N. Company's service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

Resolution.—Mr. James Robertson is appointed, under section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, No. VI of 1879, to pilot in the Port of Bombay any of the coasting steamers referred to in the bye-laws for coasting steamers approved by Government under Notification No. 72 of 1st July 1891 and No. 51 of 23rd May, 1892, of which he may at any time be the Commander.

Read Government Resolutions, Marine Department, Nos. 69 and 164, dated 20th March and 22nd June, 1893, respectively, sanctioning the Trustees' Supplementary Budget Estimate of expenditure for works during 1892-93 and directing that in future all sums, including expenditure on works below Rs. 5,000 proposed to be debited against the fixed annual revenue surplus of one lakh should be entered in the supplementary estimate.

Resolution to be recorded.

Read memo. from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 5702, dated 19th June 1893, forwarding copy of the following letter from the Special Drainage Engineer, dated 16th June 1893, and stating that he agrees with the Special Drainage Engineer in thinking that the agreement should be between the Port Trustees and the Municipality :—"I have the honor to state that, in order to thoroughly understand Resolution No. 176 of 6th June 1893 of the Port Trustees, I have obtained from the Port Trust Engineer a copy of his plan. There appears to be no immediate necessity to sewer any of the Port Trust Roads south of their 80-foot road. I have taken out separately the quantities of the sewerage work in the roads which the Trustees are now willing to sewer, and I find their estimate of Rs. 30,819 to be correct, assuming that the commission charged by the Municipality would be 7½ per cent. It would be so much more satisfactory if the work were carried out by the Municipality than by the Trustees themselves that I think the offer of 7½ per cent. for the commission should be accepted. In my letter of 19th May 1893 to the Port Trust Engineer I stated that what would really be charged to the Port Trustees would be the actual cost of the work, whether more or less than the estimated amount, and it is only fair that this principle should be applied to the matter of road repairs. There can be no objection to the Trustees removing and disposing of the surplus excavated material, and in that case the item in the estimate for removal of such material will disappear. It is assumed that the agreement for the execution of the work will be between the Port Trustees and the Municipal Corporation without reference to Messrs. Bulkley and Co. as Municipal Contractors."

Resolution.—The Trustees approve of the work being carried out by the Municipality at the expense of the Trust on payment of a commission at the rate of 7½ per cent. for supervision. (2) The Trustees do not consider a formal deed to be necessary.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 3643, dated 20th May 1893, stating that he has been requested by the Corporation to report, in consultation with the Health Officer, as to what steps can be taken to minimise the effects of the garbling of grain and seeds on the Port Trust Estate, Mandvie ward ; that he has taken all the steps which it was possible for him to take to abate the nuisance as far as genuine road-dust is concerned, but the principal factor in the case—the dust from garbling machines flying into the air and the dust formed of particles of straw, husk, &c., from the grain and seed business generally, which forms nineteen-twentieths of the dust on Frere Road and road adjacent to it,—must be dealt with in another way ; and that he will be glad to consider any suggestions the Trustees may be able to make for the abatement of the nuisance. Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 15th June 1893. Read proceedings of the Land Committee.

Resolution.—The Trustees are of opinion that, although garbling may add to the nuisance, the dust, which is the cause of the present complaint, is mainly the dust blown off the roads, and the additional watering of the Frere and other roads on Elphinstone Estate, which the Municipal Commissioner was kind enough to arrange, was found to have reduced the dust nuisance during the working days that remained before the first fall of rain. 2. The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that, with a view to minimise the effects of the garbling of grain and seeds on the Port Trust Estate, the Trustees propose to arrange that parties taking up land for the purpose should enter into an agreement to erect screens of gunny cloth and bamboos or other suitable material to prevent the dust from flying, and that the screens provided should be such as the Officers of the Trust may consider sufficient. Also that the dust from the operations of each day should be removed before 10 o'clock on the following day, failing which it will be removed by the Trustees at the owner's expense. 3. The Traffic Manager should be instructed accordingly, and in the proposed agreement it should be stipulated that the Trustees shall be free to dispose of garbling dust as they may think best and that the owners shall have no claim against the Trustees in respect of it.

Read memo. from the Secretary, No. 1895, dated 31st May 1893, stating that Mr. M. C. Turner has represented that the landing of the B. I. S. N. Company's Consignments of coal at Mody Bay North Reclamation is retarded owing to the insufficiency of accommodation at the existing number of jetties for the traffic that now resorts to them, and requesting the Traffic Manager to inquire into the matter and report whether more jetties are required, and, if so, whether temporary jetties would be suitable. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 1st June, 1893, stating that the present four jetties on the North Reclamation are not sufficient and should be Supplemented by two more ; that temporary jetties which do not last long can be placed in use in a short time ; and that the question of increasing the number of permanent jetties to six may be dealt with after the monsoon. Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 7th June 1893, stating that two temporary jetties can be erected in about a fortnight at an approximate cost of Rs. 275 each, but they will not last more than a year ; and that permanent jetties will probably cost Rs. 2,500 each, and recommending that permanent jetties be erected in September next. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 20th June, reporting estimated cost of erecting a stand-pipe fitted with two taps on the south-east corner of Boree Bunder landing, and connecting it with the water main in Frere Road is Rs. 398, and the cost of hiring a water meter from the Municipality will be Rs. 6 per annum. Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 23rd June 1893. Read proceedings of the Bunders Committee recommending that two permanent additional jetties be constructed and a pipe laid for the supply of water to labourers.

Resolution—The Engineer's estimates, amounting in all to Rs. 5,398 for constructing two permanent jetties and laying a water-pipe at Mody Bay, North Reclamation, are sanctioned against Revenue Bunder Properties.

2. The question of a free supply of water should be separately referred for the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 7th June 1893, suggesting, with reference to the Indian Ports Act, 1889, Section 31, Sub-section 1, and to the clause therein relating to the granting of an authority to vessels under 200 tons of register to enter, leave, or be moved in any such port without either a Harbour Master or Pilot on board, that some rule be laid down for the granting of the authority referred to, as, according to his interpretation of the sub-section, it is voluntary on the part of the Conservator of the Port, who in the case of the Port of Bombay is the Board of the Trustees and submitting the following rule for the approval of the Trustees :—(1) That the Port Officer be authorized to grant such permission to vessels of under 200 tons to enter or leave the port or to be moved within port limits without a Harbour Master or Pilot. (2) That this permission be granted to coasting vessels only as defined by the Sea Customs Act and not to vessels bound to foreign ports ; and stating that several applications have been received for authority to move without a Pilot, and that in the case of vessels coming frequently to the Port, the Master would probably be sufficiently acquainted with the port, to avoid damage to other vessels, permits might be issued, but not to vessels trading to foreign ports and visiting Bombay at intervals of six months, a year, or two years.

Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 21st June 1893, stating that the pilotage fee for a sailing vessel up to 200 tons registered tonnage is—In the fair season, Rs. 41, in the S.-W. Monsoon, Rs. 62, and as pilotage in and pilotage out are separate charges, the levy of this fee will add twice either of the above mentioned sums to the vessel's expenses, which would be a heavy tax on their small cargoes ; that the port is visited by very few vessels under 200 tons—not more than four or five in a year ; that they are of various nationalities, but principally, it is believed, British, and are manned by British Colonial subjects, and that, considering the struggle to make a living in them now, it would seem rather hard to add to their difficulties and place them at a disadvantage as compared with the Arab buggalow and other foreign craft of the kind which are exempt from pilotage. Read Proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee recommending that, unless under special circumstances, such vessels should not be compelled to take a pilot either in entering or in leaving the harbour : the special circumstances would be such previous carelessness or mistake of the Captain as made it in the Port Officer's opinion unsafe to let him enter or leave without a Pilot ; that it is not necessary to pass formal rules in this matter, but the decision of the Trustees might be communicated to the Port Officer for the issue of instructions to Pilots and for the exercise of such discretion as Section 31 of the Ports Act seems to contemplate. Resolution.—The recommendations of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee are approved, and should be communicated to the Port Officer for his information and guidance.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 20th June 1893, reporting that another fire took place on the preceding night in the hay stacked on the land between the north and south canals at Frere Reclamation by which 41 stacks of the aggregate value of Rs 1,37,500 were destroyed.

After some discussion had taken place as to the desirability of pressing hay as a protection against fire, it was resolved—That the Engineer should, in consultation with the owners of hay, consider what form of press would be likely to prove suitable. 2. The result to be communicated to the Municipal Commissioner, who has now the subject of pressing hay under consideration.

The following papers were laid on the table. Letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 2136, dated 29th May 1893, requesting that six large portable oil lamps with suitable stands may be provided at the Docks at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 each, to be used when passengers by the P. and O. steamer are landing at the harbour wall, Victoria Dock, in dark nights when the electric lights may not be available, and also for use at the harbour wall, Prince's Dock, in connection with Shephard and Company's boats.

Note.—The expenditure has been sanctioned.

Statement of town duty collected for the Municipality during May 1893. It amounts to Rs. 1,17,711-3-11, against Rs. 1,00,362-12-8 in May 1893.

Pilotage Statement :—

	For week ending 23rd June, 1893.	For week ending 23rd June, 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	22
,, out of harbour	20	20
,, transported	20	8
,, attended to	1	3
,, warped	1	nil.

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PORT TRUST DOCKS :—

A. PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	11	10
,, left	12	9
,, remaining in dock	15	13
B. VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	10	8
,, left	7	8
,, remaining in dock	13	10

C. MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 24th June, 1893.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
Ship Valiant	1,624	2 days.
s. s. Landaura	3,271	2 do.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

AT their meeting, held on Wednesday, the 28th June, the board of the above Institute accepted the offer of Rs. 3,000, in Government Promissory Notes, made by Mr. Abdoola Hajee Dawood, a well-known merchant of this city, on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter (Sarabai), for the endowment of a free studentship for Mahomedans. Among the conditions of the endowment are :—That "the free studentship shall be tenable at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for three years ; that Mahomedans only shall be nominated to the free studentship ; that the nomination shall rest with Mr. Abdoola Hajee Dawood, the donor during his life-time, and thereafter with the committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam Madressa of Bombay ; that the free student to be provided with fees, books, and instruments from the interest on the fund.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

ON the Cooperage, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, there will a match between the United Services *vs.* Civilians.

UNITED SERVICES (white).	CIVILIANS. (Colours.)
Lieut Johnson, R N	N Reid
Lieut Cave, R N	S L Roberts
Lieut Walpole, R E	P Clark
Lieut Boyle, R I M	V Booth
Lieut Vines, R I M	Ed Hichman
Lieut Greeve, N Lanc	P Babington
Lieut Peile, R A	W A Dowley
Lieut Hammond, R A	F Waller
Lieut Buchanan, R A	T Reed
Lieut Burrows, N Lanc	G F Lund
Capt Embank, R E	H E W Fido
Lieut Troup, 26th M I	J W Roberts
Lieut Chitty, 5th Bo L I	E C Good
Surg-Capt Cleveland, I M S	F H Bloodwell
Lieut Gibson, R I M	G N Other

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

SECOND MEETING.

THE following events will comprise the programme for the meeting on Wednesday, the 5th July, commencing, at 5 p.m. sharp :—

I.—Ball and Tent-pegging Competition.—(*a*) Horses ; (*b*) Ponies. Competitors to knock a polo ball off a post with the butt end, reverse spear, and take a peg.

II.—Jumping Competition—Ponies.

III.—Umbrella and Cheroot Race—Horses and Ponies. Riders to light a cheroot and open an umbrella before mounting. Race round the trees and back. Winners must have cheroot alight and umbrella open when passing the post. Fuzes not allowed.

IV.—Polo Skurry—Competitors to ride 200 yards, dismount and pick up polo stick, and return driving a polo ball through goal posts.

V.—Horse Scurry—About ½ mile.

H. M. STEUART,
Hon. Secy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL—JULY 2.

Orr, Lt, Bengal, 1st Lanc H C, on leave, from England.
Berthon, Lt, 1st Bo, Grds, on leave, from Baroda.
Doveton, Lt, 8th Bo Infty, on duty, from Ahmednagar.
Bushe, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Dran Guards, on leave, from England.
Kennion, Lt, Ben, C I Horse, on leave, from Indore.

DEPARTURES—JULY 3.

Bushe, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Dragn Guards, off leave, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th July.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Tent-pegging on the Cooperage, at 7 o'clock this morning.

By Order,
(Sd. T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th July.

1. The Colaba rifle range will be at the disposal of the Corps on Saturday next, the 8th instant. Class can be fired.

2. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 7th inst. 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Friday, 7th inst., 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Lieut H A Pickford, Ghazipur Light Horse, is appointed to be Lieut in the Bihar Light Horse, vice Lieut R R G Crookshank, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieut H A Pickford, Bihar Light Horse is allowed leave of absence for six months, from 1st April 1893.

Lieut A Holmwood, first battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for six months.

Mr G Stevenson, Magte and Collr, Cuttack, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr E H Walsh, Offg Magte and Collr, Puri, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Mr G Stevenson, or until further orders.

Mr E G Drake-Brockman, Offg Depy Commr, Palamau, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr W A Inglis, Supdtg Engr (temporary rank) Sone Circle, is granted furlough for 17 months.

Mr W Connan, Supdtg Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank, Orissa Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Privilege leave of absence for six weeks, is granted to Mr F J Needham, Asst Pol Officer, Sadiya.

Leave of absence for one year, is granted to Maj D M Lumsden of the Assam Valley Mounted Rifles.

Leave of absence for nine months, from 1st May 1893, is granted to Capt G A Dolby of the Assam Valley Mounted Rifles.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba In.	Cts.
Previously registered	33	39	30	52	30	49	27	94
Monday, July 3	0	81	0	80	0	64	0	3
Total	34	20	31	32	31	13	27	97
Total fall to 3rd July to 1892	12	73	12	61	13	8	14	24
Total fall to 3rd July to 1891	21	99	15	98	15	64	15	[illegible]

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 3RD OF JULY, 1893.

1 The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2 The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·526	W S W	3	89·1	71·1	83	0·16	8·87	+3·74
Agra	29·643	S W	7	92·5	76·4	91	0·44	2·70	−1·12
Cawnpore	29·689	W S W	4	84·5	76·1	100	0·69	6·43	...
Allahabad	29·647	W N W	7	90·0	77·3	87	0·13	13·90	+8·10
Jhansi	29·691	S W	3	89·4	77·7	91	0·23	11·44	+6·03
Jacobabad	29·507	S S E	6	103·0	81·6	70	..	1·33	+1·30
Karachi	29·662	W S W	15	89·0	82·2	91	0·03	6·57	+0·35
Jeypore	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...
Ajmere	29·700	S W	13	86·9	76·6	97	..	4·48	+1·46
Deesa	29·719	S W	...	89·7	75·8	85	...	9·81	+7·25
Ahmedabad	29·753	S W	4	91·2	77·1	83	...	17·81	...
Bhuj	29·700	W S W	20	88·9	77·4	79	...	6·69	+3·92
Rajkot	29·757	W S W	13	93·4	77·7	80	...	15·48	+9·20
Veraval	29·786	W S W	6	84·5	80·7	87	0·02	...	..
Neemuch	29·733	W S W	15	87·8	73·6	82	..	13·11	+8·01
Indore	29·804	Calm.	5	84·5	72·1	89	0·05	14·73	+6·74
Saugor	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...
Jubbulpore	29·749	W S W	3	86·1	74·2	93	0·59	21·30	+9·63
Hoshangabad	29·742	W S W	3	87·3	76·7	87	0·33	15·54	+5·74
Khandwa	29·781	W	7	90·7	77·8	76	..	9·07	+1·65
Raipur	29·729	W S W	7	86·8	76·1	79	0·02	6·52	−6·86
Nagpur	29·756	W	7	89·8	75·4	79	..	9·98	−1·36
Amraoti	29·787	W S W	4	88·6	72·3	82	0·06	4·13	−4·69
Akola	29·812	W	6	91·4	74·7	82	0·08	5·31	−1·59
Surat	29·783	S W	F	86·5	75·0	81	0·50	24·90	+14·54
Malegaon	29·788	W S W	9	89·4	73·6	81	...	4·37	−1·58
Bombay	29·878	W	9	84·4	74·3	91	1·09	22·60	−1·38
Poona	29·877	W	11	87·0	70·9	75	..	15·16	+10·14
Aurangabad	29·847	W N W	5	87·3	70·7	77	0·08	7·66	...
Sholapur	29·869	W S W	6	87·7	71·0	81	0·18	7·61	+1·71
Ratnagiri	29·893	N N W	4	83·4	73·9	93	0·57	40·84	+5·14
Belgaum	29·914	W N W	[illegible]	78·8	65·3	92	..	12·45	+3·80
Goa	29·933	Calm.	1	83·1	73·4	95	1·07	26·59	..
Karwar	29·899	N	3	82·2	73·6	92	0·66	33·38	−10·09
Mangalore	29·928	Calm.	1	80·3	71·9	90	2·37	37·03	−4·13
Calicut	29·960	Calm.	7	82·8	76·5	94	0·51	41·16	+3·91
Cochin	29·974	N W	F	84·3	72·6	91	0·74	29·04	−3·11
Bangalore	29·650	S W	7	82·2	70·8	85	...	6·40	+3·25
Secunderabad	29·834	W	7	92·7	73·3	71	...	7·70	+2·32
Masuliptm.	29·805	S S W	7	90·6	76·0	93	0·95	5·18	−0·80
Bellary	29·894	W	6	88·5	75·3	66	...	3·33	+1·47
Cuddapah	29·872	W N W	...	90·0	75·3	72	0·09	14·91	+11·08
Madras	29·842	W N W	10	90·7	80·1	74	..	2·28	−0·70
Coimbatore	29·891	S S W	2	87·8	69·3	80	0·32	2·10	+0·42
Trichinopoly	29·861	S W	4	97·1	74·9	[illegible]	...	2·79	+1·07
Negapatam	29·819	W	4	94·0	77·7	[illegible]	..	3·03	+0·96
Colombo	29·965	S S E	10	84·0	73·5	[illegible]	1·93	12·96	+4·58

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=0·52, (30·27) ; G. T. H.=0·80, (25·78) ; St. G. H.=0·64, (27·84) ; and C. P.=1·09, (22·60).

SUMMARY.

The barometer has changed very irregularly. There has been a rapid fall at Jacobabad and Delhi, a brisk to rapid rise at Neemuch, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Calicut and Cochin, and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the extreme north. Gradients are steep. Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other districts. The force has been fresh to strong at Rajkot and Neemuch. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Neemuch, 14 at Raipur, Rajkot, Akola and Karwar, and 12 at Secunderabad, Aurangabad, Bombay, Khandwa and Ahmedabad. The maximum temperature is 7° below the normal at Delhi, Jacobabad and Deesa, and 5° above it at Secunderabad. The minimum is 5° in excess at Bangalore. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (2·37"), over an inch at Colombo, Bombay and Goa, and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Allahabad, Veraval, Indore, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Coimbatore. The abnormal chart indicates the probability of a large depression far to the eastwards of Negapatam or Madras in the Bay, where the weather is squally, rainy and very unsettled. The isobars on the West Coast between Bombay and Calicut show that the weather on and off that Coast is slightly unsettled and squalls of wind and rain are likely to be experienced there. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is about average, while that between Karwar and Bombay is only one-fourth its average strength. The chart to-day shows that the weather is inclined to become unsettled, and although the gradient is rather weak, there are prospects of good rain over the greater part of the country. The monsoon current off the West Coast is slightly interrupted and moderate to gentle variable winds are probable.

JULY 2.

The barometer has risen everywhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid in Rajputana, Gujarat, Lower Sind and at Neemuch, Akola, Surat, Bombay, Poona, Ratnagiri and Karwar, and moderate to slight in other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon, and on and off the Malabar Coast, and lowest in the north. Gradients are moderate. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been strong at Neemuch and Bhuj. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Ajmere, and 16 at Bhuj and Neemuch. The maximum and minimum temperature is below the normal in most districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain as fallen at Cuddapah (3·82"), over an inch at Raipur and Karwar and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Karachi, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Veraval, Akola, Amraoti, Surat, Bombay, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay has fallen weak, being now only two-thirds of its average strength. Hence conditions are favourable for light to moderate showers over the greater part of the country. Abnormals indicate some slight indications of a strong monsoon current to the south-westwards of Cochin out at sea. The monsoon current is moderate to gentle up to longitude 60° E. The Mail Steamer "Assam" left Aden at about 10 p.m., on the 26th, and reports having experienced up to Latitude 13° 57' N., Longitude 52° 12' E., at 8 a.m., on the 28th, fresh to gentle west-south-westerly and light easterly and variable winds and increasing southerly swell ; to Latitude 16° 45' N., Longitude 63° 49' E., at noon, on the 30th, strong monsoon blowing with a moderate to fresh gale, hazy weather, high south-west sea and occasional light showers, at 8 a.m., on the 30th June ; to arrival, at 6 a.m., on the 2nd July, moderate to fresh west-south-westerly and light variable winds, cloudy to overcast sky, hazy weather, passing showers and high following sea.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Monday's observations show that the barometer is rising in a greater part of the peninsula the central parts of the country, Sind and Guzerat, and falling elsewhere, the fall being brisk along the line of the hills. The pressure of the gradient is increasing somewhat, and the monsoon current is rising on both sides of India. Calms and variable winds have been reported on the west coast, but elsewhere general westerly or south-westerly. The current of the weather is cloudy and moist with showers of rain over greater part of the country and heavyish falls in few places. The following are the principal amounts :—Mymensing, three inches, Babraich, Mangalore and Chanda, over two inches. The temperature is changed irregularly and the mean is still generally below the normal in most provinces. The highest maximum is 103·5 degrees at Peshawar.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·749
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·897
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·5
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·4
General Directions of wind*	SSW, SW, ENE, W, SE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	305
Fall of Rain	0·36
Total fall during month	0·35
,, year	28·85
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 3rd July	0·75

* From midnight to midnight.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 3.

SATURDAY'S telegraphic advices calling for notice in this column were chronicled in our report under that evening's date; and no later news is to hand through Reuter.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	23,85,740
" " Branches	Inc.	"	7,25,295
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	17,14,348
Government Securities	Inc.	"	28,76,834
Other authorized "	Inc.	"	11,80,634
Loans	Inc.	"	52,47,037
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	"	31,38,069
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	24,950
Cash	Dec.	"	11,30,933

The increase in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance of 40 lakhs, due to a contraction of the trade demand for Money, which was disclosed by the Statement of Affairs made known at the beginning of last week, was naturally followed by a further reduction at the next Board meeting last Thursday of one per cent. in the Bank's rates, making the minimum stand at 5 per cent. per annum. And though the Return issued to-day shows a diminution in the Bank's Cash of some 11¼ lakhs, and the figures indicating the position of trade requirements are excessive of nearly 4 lakhs, a glance at the statement which we give above will show that the current has not turned in this respect, and that the position of the balance at the close of last week was not due to an increased demand for the ordinary purposes of trade. The large addition of 52½ lakhs in Loans coincident with the monthly Government Paper settlement, is due to a special cause, and is nearly counterbalanced by a considerable addition to Private Deposits, and the largest decrease in Bills Discounted, which has been shown since the active shipping season closed; but it will be noticed that an increase of 31 lakhs in Public Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches has been more than absorbed by an increase in the Government and other Securities held by the Bank; this having been the principal factor in the reduction of the balance.

COTTON has been dull to-day with no business whatever passing in either direction, and prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower, all round.

The first official telegraphic weather and crop reports of the season have been issued to-day, and advise a plentiful fall of rain over the whole of the Cotton area, in some parts the fall having been unusually heavy, as at Broach where over 34 inches had been registered from the 1st ultimo, compared with a total annual fall of 44¼ inches. The sowing of the crop had not commenced in any of the districts of the Dhollera circle, excepting Wadwan, owing to too much rain; but in the districts of all the other circles sowing had begun and was making good progress, the only complaint coming from, Khangaum, in the Oomra circle, where the plants wanted more rain. At Dhulia, in the same circle, the plants were flourishing; and at Beawar, in the Bengal circle, a larger area is being sown than was the case last season.

WHEAT remains dull in tone, and neglected to a great extent by shippers, only a small business having been reported again to-day. Prices have further declined one anna per cwt., and we now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-3-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	4-2-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-3-0	"
Red Delhi	"	4-0-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-14-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-0-0	"
Hard Red	"	4-7-0	"

SEEDS have remained quiet, with only a small export business passing; but prices show no further change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,404	bales.
Wheat	8,934	cwts.
Linseed	10,118	"
Rapeseed	9,218	"
Poppyseed	967	"

FREIGHTS are irregular with little fresh business passing. Relets have been given, at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet, at 1s. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and remained there at all day, one transaction having been reported at 1-32d. higher for near delivery; and for three months' sight Credits, the rate has nominally been 1s. 3 31-32d., but we have heard of no Merchants' Bills offering, and the market closed as it opened with a quiet feeling at

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·67½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at some advance on Saturday's closing rates for Fours, 107 13-16 for Money, and 107 9-16 for Account having been first named, but quotations afterwards became 107⅞ and 107¼, in the two positions, respectively, and closed at 107½ for cash, and 107⅛ for the next account.

SHARES.—A further decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 per share has taken place to-day in a number of Cotton Mill shares, the fall in a few cases, as in Madras United, City of Bombay, James Greaves, and Khandeish having been heavier, at Rs. 100, Rs. 60, Rs. 40, and Rs. 30, respectively. Luckmidas have advanced Rs. 10; and Maneckji Petit Rs. 5 per share. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 down in the first issue, and Rs. 15 in the others. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½ to Rs. 1,100 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98¾
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70 5-8
Bar Silver	33¼

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 1.

The City Line steamer City of Khios left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat arrived here yesterday afternoon.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending July 1, as compared with the statement of June 24, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	June 24. Rs.	July 1. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	37,50,000	37,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,03,881	74,89,621
Do. do. at Branches	41,45,680	48,70,975
Other Deposits	3,22,04,432	3,39,18,780
Post Bills	18,650	18,650
Cash Credits, undrawn	31,07,710	33,39,815
Rs.	5,83,30,353	6,33,87,871
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	68,70,858	1,09,23,326
Cash Credits on do. do.	77,14,125	77,11,138
Loans do. do. do.	1,18,13,539	1,70,60,567
Current Accounts overdrawn	..	..
Bills Discounted and purchased	96,92,151	65,54,085
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,77,891 Applied in reduction ... 2,85,000	3,92,891	3,92,891
Stamps, &c.	17,969	18,021
Bullion	..	..
Cash Balances with other Banks	99,440	1,24,390
Cash and Currency Notes	2,17,29,386	2,05,98,453
Rs.	5,83,30,353	6,33,87,871

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect. Cable San Thome, Loanda, interrupted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HAYMAN—RUSSELL—June 14, at St. Margaret's Church, Whalley Range, by the Rev. Dudley Hart, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. Hope, M.A., and the Rev. D. Dorrity, M.A., Alfred Hayman, only son of the late John David Hartwig Von der Lahr., of Manchester, to Maude Hepburn, second daughter of the late Joseph Russell, Regent Terrace, Edinburgh, and Mrs. Russell Rydal, Whalley Range. At home, July 24th to 31st, The Bungalow, Timperley.

TELLICHERRY.

BIRTH.

HAKIM—June 23, at Tellicherry, the wife of Surgeon-Major H. M. Hakim, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOUGLAS—June 25, at Dalhousie, the wife of Lieut M W Douglas, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

MOBERLY—June 23, at Calicut, the wife of H Moberly, of a daughter.

SIM—June 16, at Jounpore, the wife of Chas L Sim, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SHERMAN—June 30, at Corsley, Kotagiri, Annie Emma, widow of William Hallowes Sherman, aged 67 years.

UPSHON—June 26, at Palamcottah, Frank Rupert Upshon, aged 11 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. W. B."—A copy of your letter shall be sent to the authorities interested.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1893.

EVENTS on the banks of the Mekong seem to be marching rapidly to important results. For some time past there has been a decided tendency in France to revert to the spirited foreign policy, which had temporarily come into discredit, owing to the unsatisfactory result of the expense of blood and treasure in Annam and Tonquin. One of the chief supporters of this spirit of colonial enterprise was Prince Henri of Orleans. He had travelled in Indo-China, and from the local knowledge acquired in his travels was able to speak authoritatively about the position of affairs. He had much to say about Siamese encroachments instigated by British influence, and what he said gained the ear of the nation, especially when it seemed to be confirmed by the untoward incident of the investment of Khong, a town declared by the French to be within the limits of Cambodia. The besieging force consisted of Laos tribesmen led by Chinese Mandarins and Siamese, whose action was repudiated by the Government of Siam. A body of 220 marines was promptly sent to reinforce the French forces in the East, and before the end of May a French column had, without much fighting, succeeded in relieving the besieged town. On June 5, the Siamese, in obedience to a French summons, evacuated the strong post of Cammon, in northern Annam, and the French strongly garrisoned their posts on the frontier. Here the matter might have ended, had not a second untoward incident now occurred to produce fresh complications. This was the attack made upon a French escort, in which a sick French officer was shot in his bed and fourteen of his Annamite followers were slain. Immediately on the receipt of this news a French squadron was ordered to Siam, and reparation was demanded for the massacre. The Siamese Government expressed regret and promised an indemnity. But their promises were not accepted as satisfactory and the French proceeded to hostile action. On June 13, they occupied the island of Samet, and, at a latter date, two other islands commanding the Gulf of Siam. A Siamese man-of-war's boat approaching Samet was fired upon by the French, soon after their occupation of that island. This was the first hostile collision between the regular forces of France and Siam, and may be the beginning of a war that would be likely to produce considerable alterations in the map of that part of Asia. However there is still hope of the complications between France and Siam coming to a peaceful conclusion before more harm is done. The French Admiral Hunamm has gone to have an interview with the King of Siam at Bangkok, and a great deal depends upon whether the result of this interview is peace or war.

What solid reasons England has for being deeply interested in the settlement of the question will be evident to anyone who remembers the account given of Siam by Mr. Curzon in the April number of the *Fortnightly Review*. From that article it is evident that the Siamese are particularly well disposed towards us, and that Siam already is a good market for British commerce and promises to be a still better market in the future. Of the seven hundred Europeans settled in the country, one-third are English and many of them are in Government employ. The Germans and Danes come next in number. "Numerically and commercially the French are nowhere, and their tongue is unknown," while the English language appears over the shop doors, on postage stamps, and is taught in the schools. Many of the princes have been or are now being educated in England, and have imbibed English ideas and sympathies. Female education is one of the last fruits of Western civilisation that Oriental nations take up. But in this respect too, some progress has been made in Siam, and that upon distinctly English lines. Three English ladies, we are told, have been engaged to establish at Bangkok a boarding school for young ladies of high rank. "English carriages built in London, India, or Singapore roll along the streets, the Siamese officers and cavalry are mounted on Australian horses. English machinery is employed in the mint; two English newspapers represent the local press; the prison is under an English warder, and is modelled on European lines. Three English tutors educate the Crown Prince and the younger sons of the king. . . . Finally 88 per cent. of the trade of the port is carried in British vessels." There are many other signs in Bangkok of the readiness with which the Siamese have been adopting the material advantages of European civilisation. There is a prosperous tramway in the streets. The cars are at present drawn by country-bred ponies, but the more artificial motive power of the electric cable is soon to supersede the ponies. Steam-rollers are to be seen on the brick-laid streets, and the telegraph and the telephone are in active operation. Several railways to connect the capital with outlying provinces have been projected, and two railways are actually in the course of construction. The first of these is a narrow gauge line, only fourteen miles long, to connect Bangkok with the mouth of the river Menam. The other is a much more important railway. It goes from Bangkok through Ayuthia, the ancient capital, along an old trade route to the north-east of Siam, a distance of 165 miles. After a hard struggle between the English and Germans, an English company got the concession for this line. It is to cost £1,600,000, and is to be finished by the end of 1896.

From these and many other facts mentioned in Mr. Curzon's interesting article it is evident that Siam is making rapid steps in the direction of civilisation and progress, and that the changes which the country and the people are undergoing promise to afford a fine new opening for the commerce of England and other nations. It would be a thousand pities, if a French invasion should turn everything topsy-turvey, and suddenly put a stop to the peaceful progress now being made under intelligent Princes, who have become imbued with European ideas of civilisation. The leading London papers have naturally deplored such a prospect, and immediately that fraction of the French nation which favours a spirited colonial policy raises its old complaint of England's selfishness in continually thwarting French efforts at colonial expansion. Whether France is justified or not in claiming all the territory to the east of the Mekong river, would not be easy to determine. That question has, however, been practically settled by the withdrawal of the Siamese troops to the west of the river. The danger is that the French will refuse to accept the indemnity offered by Siam for the attack upon their escort, and will use that attack as a pretext for an invasion of Siam with the deliberate purpose of annexing the Kingdom or establishing a protectorate, the result of which would be that Siam would be to a large extent closed to all commerce except with France. The addition of Siam to Tonquin, Annam, Cambodia, and Cochin China would give France an empire in the East, which might almost rival the British Indian Empire. There is no doubt that some such vision as this is floating before the eyes of those who listen to the flattering tales of hope told by Prince Henri of Orleans. The domination of the French in Siam would also put it in their power to obstruct the alternative overland commercial route between Burmah and Southern China, which, the enthusiastic Mr. Holt Hallet tells us, lies through the north of Siam. Another disagreeable feature in the prospect is that if France seized Siam, the British Empire in India would come into direct contact with the French Colonial Empire, instead of having, as at present, a large independent Kingdom to act as a buffer between the two rival powers. The result would be disputes about the frontier such as we have already had on our hands for many years in Central Asia. France would be placed in a convenient position for acting in concert with Russia, and menacing our possessions in the East. All these considerations make the subject of French aggression in Siam a very serious one. The British Government has so far recognised the gravity of the situation as to send three ships of war to the scene of action, one of which is already at Bangkok. But it does not appear that they are intended to do more than afford protection to British subjects and their property. But Lord Rosebery's declaration that England would not interfere in the dispute between France and Siam confirms the accuracy of our information that Lord Salisbury came to an understanding with M. Ribot by which the respective spheres of influence of Great Britain and France in Indo-China are defined.

WITH respect to the present position of silver and the prospects of the Government of India requiring to purchase bullion, we understand that the situation is this. There are at present about twenty crores of coined rupees locked up in the Government treasuries as a reserve against the paper currency. The notes in circulation amount to some twenty-eight crores, eight crores of which are against reserve in Government paper, the rest being covered by silver coin. The coin will be paid out in exchange for gold and in that way the requirements of the market will be met. The average value of silver coined annually hitherto has been from seven to eight crores. At that rate the treasury can supply silver—against gold—even though the mints coin none for some two and a-half or three years. After that the mints will coin gold and silver. Whether it would be prudent to deplete the silver reserve wholly before coining on Government account, is of course open to discussion. In case of war or other emergency it might be found inconvenient to have little in the Treasury but gold and Government paper. Beyond the frontier, silver would be much more in request than gold, and the same consideration applies to relief works in time of famine. But as matters stand with twenty crores of silver available, the Government will not be under the necessity of coining more silver for nearly three years to come. How will this state of things affect the Chinese exchanges? Undoubtedly, a recovery in that quarter would be facilitated were the Government of India to coin some of the silver which is now a drug in the market. But without this adventitious aid the trade with the Further East may, and probably will, right itself eventually. As it is, exchange with China went up yesterday to 190. The recovery may not be maintained in face of the fact that on Saturday silver fell 5½ per cent. in New York, portending a further decline. But the fact that under the discouraging circumstances there was even a temporary rise justifies the hope that when the element of panic is eliminated, and the full effect of the closing of so many mines is realised, the Eastern markets will recover. A rise took place in Bombay yarns yesterday, doubtless due to the improvement in exchange. A proposal to close the Bombay mills for two months until existing stocks here and in China are worked off is under consideration. It is believed that if this course be taken dollar prices will rise to the level of the sixteen penny rupee. As for Japan no doubt is entertained that the mills now running in that country will of necessity obtain their cotton at an enhanced price in Bombay; the only alternative would be to buy cotton at gold prices in Liverpool.

THE Official report of Rear-Admiral Markham, who was in command of the Second Division of the fleet during the evolutions in which the Victoria was rammed, makes it clear that the catastrophe was due to a lamentable error of judgment on the part of Sir George Tryon. When the order was given to change lines the Rear Admiral queried the signal, there being only six cables length between the vessels. When Sir George Tryon signalled "What are you waiting for?" the second-in-command having confidence in the Admiral's seamanship and believing that he intended to circle round the Second Division executed the order—with the result that the Camperdown ran into the flagship. According to the naval correspondent of the *Times* at Malta, had Admiral Markham obeyed the order as given, every pair of ships in the fleet must have collided. It is not easy to understand how a seaman who by general consent was regarded as one of the ablest and most competent officers in the service could have so miscalculated and placed his whole fleet in imminent peril. As if beset by an inscrutable fatality the Admiral, when all the ships sent out their boats to give assistance, signalled the boats to stop, believing that the water was not gaining ground and that he could succeed in beaching his flagship on the coast seven miles distant. As we have already learned, the huge vessel went down by the bow so suddenly that there was only time for the Admiral to order his officers and crew to save themselves as they could; and all of them had not time to leap overboard when the doomed ship turned turtle and went down. The inference must be that the bulk heads which at first seemed to promise safety, gave way under the pressure of the water which had entered where the ram of the Camperdown made a rent below the water line. It is pathetic to hear that the unfortunate Admiral had been on the sick-list up to the morning of the fatal day, and that he was still suffering in health and spirits.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND in his review of the condition of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at the recent half-yearly meeting, drew a mournful picture of the state of affairs in the shipping interest generally. Bad trade, inadequate revenue, and insignificant profit have resulted in a depreciation of shipping stocks to the tune of fifty per cent. P. and O. stock, however, stands at a premium of sixty per cent. But to maintain this satisfactory state of affairs the Company has much to contend against. Diminished rates, the necessity for larger and more expensive vessels, and inadequate mail subsidies are among them. As regards Australia, Sir Thomas Sutherland told his hearers that the Australian Colonies must be prepared to pay heavier rates for the carriage of their produce to England, for the simple reason that ships will not be able to obtain a sufficient amount of produce to load them out to the Colonies. As regards Indian trade Sir Thomas said that the Company has at various times laid up steamers, because they could not possibly send them to sea except at a heavy loss. At the same time he took a more hopeful view of Indian trade than of Australian; but it is noticeable that he made no reference to any projected decrease of passenger rates as the outcome of this. Though prices are at present unremunerative from India, Sir Thomas had every confidence that considerable shipments and far better rates might be anticipated, provided that trade be not again spoilt by too hurried a rush of cargo vessels in excess of the demand. The losses of the Company in the past half-year, it is interesting to note, are assessed at sixty-seven thousand pounds, as against fifty thousand pounds in the preceding half-year.

OUR contemporaries at home displayed their accustomed enterprise in publishing portraits and biographical notices of the unfortunate Sir John Hudson. But their observations serve to show how singularly ill-informed they are concerning India. The *Times*, for instance, tells its readers that Sir John had only recently proceeded to India to take up the appointment vacant in consequence of General Dormer's death. This remarkable error was copied into quite a half of the British provincial papers, every one of which has forgotten that Sir George Greaves' retirement gave Sir John Hudson the Command-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and that Sir James Dormer, who was mauled by a tiger, was in chief command at Madras. The *Pall Mall Gazette* falls into a similar error, and, blindly ignorant of its facts, thus moralises: "A strange fatality seems to attach to the post of Commander-in-Chief in Bombay. Only five weeks ago Sir James C. Dormer, who filled that office, died from the effects of the severe injuries he received from a tiger while shooting; and his successor, Sir John Hudson, has now been thrown from his pony and killed instantaneously." If our contemporaries only took a little pains to be well-informed about the current events in India on which they write it would be less easy for irresponsible persons in Parliament to interfere with matters of Indian administration in the mischievous manner they now occasionally do.

THE German Imperial Cruiser Seeadler, under the command of Captain Koellner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 26th ultimo. She has come here to be docked for repairs, and will remain in Bombay for about five weeks, and then will proceed to Zanzibar.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th June 1893, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1892 of 134,551 maunds and Rs. 40,519 in the earnings.

IT is several years since, observes a contemporary, the official weather-charts have shown such cyclonic air-currents throughout India at the end of June as is the case at the present time. The Arabian Sea portion of the current blows right across the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, while the Bay of Bengal branch has extended up the Gangetic Plain right away to Rawalpindi and Murree. The former current has lost some of the excessive force which it had about ten days ago, and is now only a steady moderate monsoon; but it is bringing up general rain to the west of the peninsula, though during the past few days there has not been much more than light scattered showers over the Central Provinces and the central and estern parts of the Peninsula. Still, except in the Berars, the whole of this region has received good rain up to date, Poona and Jubbulpore reporting 10 and Surat 15 inches over the average, while Madras is fairly up to the normal. The Bay of Bengal current has largely avoided Burma and only given light rain there; hence, except in Arakan, the rainfall has been short. Assam, Orissa and North Behar are also slightly short; but everywhere else over the provinces fed he the Bay current, the rainfall has been most by ndant, and Calcutta, Berhampur, Dehra Dun abu Mussoorie, report from 10 to 16 inches above andnormal.

H. B. M's Court for Japan sat at Yokohama on the 25th May in the *Chishima-Ravenna* case for the purpose of disposing of a demurrer filed by the defendants, that the petition be dismissed without any answer being required from them on the ground that an unknown and undefined body such as the Imperial Japanese Government, could not sue in the Court by name; and that the screw cruiser *Chishima Kan* being alleged in the petition to be a public vessel of war of the State of Japan, the Court would assume the proprietary rights therein to be vested in the Mikado. It was stated, however, that an affidavit had been filed and an undertaking given which satisfied the defendants that the actual plaintiff was suing, but elected to sue, under the name of the Imperial Japanese Government. Consequently the matter was not further gone into. The defendants' counsel said he was afraid the hearing of the case could not take place before August.

As was stated at the time the Cantonment Act Commission was appointed, that it was probable some of the members would be sent home to give evidence before Mr. Russell's Committee, Mr. Ibbetson and Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn have now been instructed to leave Simla for London on July 11th. Mr. Ibbetson and his colleagues on the Commission have found that certain evasions of the orders of Parliament in connection with the C. D. question have occurred in some cantonments, but there is not an iota of evidence implicating the authorities at headquarters. On the other hand, abundant testimony has been forthcoming to prove that the statements made by the two ladies, sent out by the "Purity" party in England, are full of misrepresentation and exaggeration. The personal attacks made by Mr. Stead and others upon the Viceroy and Lord Roberts were absolutely unwarranted, and this will be clearly established before the Departmental Committee has completed its work.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LOSS OF THE VICTORIA.

ADMIRAL MARKHAM'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Rear Admiral Markham, in his official report on the loss of the Victoria, says that he queried Admiral Tryon's signal, because the ships were only six cables length apart, and he only obeyed the order after Admiral Tryon had signalled "What are you waiting for?"

Rear Admiral Markham says he was confident of Admiral Tryon's ability, and supposing he (Tryon) intended to circle round the Second Division, he executed the order.

After the collision occurred boats were put off from all the ships in the squadron, but Admiral Tryon signalled stopping the boats, believing that the water was not gaining ground.

LATER.

Admiral Sir George Tryon was on the sick-list up to the morning of the day the disaster took place, and was suffering in health and spirits.

THE CZAREWITCH GETS THE GARTER.

Her Majesty the Queen on Saturday conferred the Order of the Garter on H. I. H. the Czarewitch, at Windsor Castle.

THE CHOLERA AT MECCA.

Latest advices from Mecca state that the cholera is decreasing.

A NEW PEER.

Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon has been raised to the Peerage.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

The selection of men and horses for the Imperial Service Troops of Hyderabad is proceeding very satisfactorily. Captain Jones has already selected about 300 men from the Golconda Brigade. He will shortly commence his inspection of Colonel Neville's men, assisted by that officer.

Captain Kaye, R. A., left Gilgit, last week for Jummoo to superintend the training of No. 1 Imperial Service Artillery Mountain Battery, stationed at Jummoo.

Captain Kaye will probably remain at Jummoo for some months before returning to Gilgit.

Three hundered men of the Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry are now at Chilas.

THE BAKRI-EED DISTURBANCES.

One troop of native cavalry and one company of native infantry have been despatched from Fyzabad to Azamgarh, owing to the Bakri-eed disturbances.

SIEGE TRAIN BULLOCKS.

Bullocks of siege trains will in future be stationed as under :—

Allahabad seige train, 1,020 bullocks :—Meerut, 48 ; Roorkee, 46 ; Jhansi, 56 ; Lucknow, 100 ; Cawnpore, 100 ; Allahabad, 382 ; Dinapore, 38 ; Benares, 10 ; Karnal, 100 ; Saharunpore, 30 ; Jubbulpore, 38 ; Poona, 10 ; Kirkee, 6 ; Khandalla, 21 ; Bombay, 18 ; Neemuch, 4 ; Naserabad, 6 ; Khandora, 2 ; Deesa, 4 ; Ahmedabad, 2 ; and Kampti, 8.

Ferozepore siege train, 1,020 bullocks :—Rawalpindi, 300 ; Sialkote, 60 ; Attock, 6 ; Peshawar, 174 ; Nowshera, 10 ; Meean Meer, 30 ; Ferozepore, 428 ; and Dera Ismail Khan, 4.

Quetta siege train 1,920, bullocks :—Meean Meer, 130 ; Mooltan, 134 ; Jullunder, 72 ; Umballa, 200, Quetta, 200, Karachi, 70 ; Hyderabad, 14 ; and Saharanpore 200.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Government of India have decided that Dhar Nuranzai shall continue to be garrisoned by regular troops, which ordinarily will number four hundred men.

2nd-Lieutenant Lovell, 22nd Bombay Infantry has been appointed Wing Officer 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

THE VICTORIA RELIEF FUND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

The Sheriff of Calcutta has written to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, suggesting a preliminary meeting of the representatives of all sections of the community to be convened at an early date to take the necessary steps to adopt measures to contribute to the fund for the relief of the survivors of the wreck of the Victoria and to the families of those who perished.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at to-day's meeting, declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

CRICKET : GANESH KHIND *VS.* KIRKEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 3.

The first cricket match at Ganesh Khind this season came off to-day, against Kirkee, each side playing twelve. The wicket was in a lovely condition. The home team went in first, and remained at the wickets till four o'clock, compiling 228 runs. Colonel Harris, Dr. Martin, and Captain Stockdale scored over half a century each. Captain Fowle also batted prettily, and would probably have made a far better score than he did if he had not batted carelessly in order to get out. Kirkee sustained a very heavy defeat.

The following is the score :—

GANESHKHIND TWELVE.

First Innings.

Lord Harris, c Bicknell, b Lachmar	4
Col. Harris, run out	56
Surgn.-Major Martin l-b-w, b Young	53
Capt. Stockdale, c Plammer, b Young	51
Capt. Fowle, c Bicknell, b Young	21
Mr. Edgerley, c Newsom, b Clough	13
Sergt. Elliott, b Young	0
Corpl. Sharpe, c Young, b Clough	0
Capt. Gabb, b Clough	0
Private Phillips, c Bicknell, b Young	0
Mr. McQuin, not out	7
Corpl. Thompson, b Clough	0
Extras	23
Total ...	228

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Sergt. Young	100	66	2	5
Trumpeter Lashmar	90	46	2	1
Bombardier Clough	115	43	6	4
Corpl. Scollard	20	14	1	0
Lieut. Newsom	80	21	6	0
Lieut. Hildbrand	10	15	0	0

KIRKEE.

First Innings.

Lieut. Plammer, b Lord Harris	2
Vet.-Lieut. Newsom, c Thompson, b Lord Harris	13
Capt. Bicknell, b Sharpe	26
Lieut. Bellhouse, c and b Fowle	0
Lieut. Hildbrand, c Martin, b Fowle	0
Lieut. Mangles, c Martin, b Fowle	0
Sergt. Young, b Sharpe	26
Bombardier Clough, not out	13
Lieut. Browarigg, b Sharpe	0
Corporal Scollard, b Sharpe	0
Trumpeter Lashmar, c and b Fowle	3
Gunner Montgomery, run out	8
Extras	10
Total	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Lord Harris	55	26	5	2
Capt. Fowle	96	55	5	4
Corpl. Sharpe	38*	10	4	4

* One wide.

Kirkee followed in the second innings and within half-an-hour left for play, had lost six wickets for 34 runs. Elliot and Stockdale bowled and took three wickets each.

THE 3RD BOMBAY N. I.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

The question of reconstituting the third regiment of the Bombay Native Infantry as Local Corps for service on the Baluchistan Frontier, has been dropped for the present.

RESIGNATION.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble Arthur Hay, Adjutant, Rangoon Military Police Battalion, has resigned service.

THE INDIAN EXCHANGE BANKS.

The Indian exchange banks have, the *Pioneer* understands, been informed by the Government that they will be protected against any considerable loss due to the closing of the mints. It is not stated in what way this protection will be afforded.

THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM CORRESPONDANTS.)

POONA, JULY 3.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the people of Poona was held this evening in Anandodbhava Theatre, under the auspices of the Sarvajanik Sabha under the presidency of Mr. Vaman Abaji Modak, to thank the House of Commons for its resolution about simultaneous examinations.

Mr. Modak opened the proceedings in a very able speech, reviewing the present political situation of India.

Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale proposed the first resolution voting thanks to the House and expressing the conviction of the people that no final settlement of the question is possible unless simultaneous examinations are instituted. Mr. Nagarkar seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Professor Tilak proposed the adoption of a memorial to the House of Commons, praying that effect should be given to the recent resolution and approving of compulsory residence in England for two years after passing the examination in India. Rao Bahadur Kirtane seconded, and the memorial was adopted.

Mr. Natu proposed thanks to the British Committee of the Congress, and Mr. Namjoshi seconded, and the resolution was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Tilak, in thanking the chairman, congratulates the Poona public on the accession of Mr. Modak to the ranks of workers in the public cause in the city.

CLOSURE OF MINTS IN NATIVE STATES.

INDORE, JULY 3.

The Indore Mint is closed for free coinage.

BARODA, JULY 3.

The State Mint has stopped coining silver for some time past.

CLOSING OF THE MINTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one pecuniarily interested in the question of exchange between India and England, I am glad of the action taken by the Government of India, in regard to the closing of the Mints and fixing of a gold standard for India. In my previous letters I advocated this, as under :—

"The virtual collapse of the Monetary Conference may do much good in clearing the atmosphere of illusion as to this question.

"One cannot always—cannot often—fix a price for the commodity he produces and offers for sale. Demand and supply and competition fix prices.

"Month after month, for years past, has produced a record figure of low prices of silver, which the succeeding month has obliterated by descending still further. The price now seems hopelessly and for good to have left the forties. The vital question is not lack of demand but oversupply. This fact appears to me to have been most carefully concealed or most vehemently denied, during a fifteen years' controversy ; events are now marching rapidly ! The interests of all are the legitimate factors in the problem, which to my mind should be worked out on a basis that will give to all alike measure for measure.

"We sympathise with the Government in their financial difficulties, but it does not feel the pressure in the same way as those whose very existence depends on the *appreciated rupee* ! Oh ! for the good old days ! will they ever come again ? I believe they would, to a considerable extent, were our excellent Viceroy to fix the rupee in terms of the English sovereign and proclaim a gold standard in India without a gold currency and shut the Mints. This would pave the way for bimetallism, and the time has more than come for the adoption of this much-needed reform."

"I cordially agree in all so forcibly stated in your issue of to-day. Were the suggestion regarding the rehabilitating of the depreciated rupee given effect to, the price of silver would doubtless be enhanced by reason of the increased value of gold and the larger employment of silver all over the world. The magnitude of the evils to be dealt with and the reasonable probability that such a change as indicated, would make a very strong case for immediate action. The longer we delay the fixing of the rupee in terms of the sovereign, we are playing into the hands of all the other nations which have a gold standard of value. What appears to me, after long and careful study of the question, to be now wanted by the Government is to have the courage of their opinions, and shut the mints, and give us a fixed value in gold for the rupee, and his Excellency Lord Lansdowne would be blessed, during all time, by a long-suffering race of Anglo-Indians. His Excellency only requires to exercise that administrative courage, which is one of the highest attributes of statesmanship, and which Lord Lansdowne has in emergent cases hitherto displayed."

I believe, in time, when things are allowed to settle down, we shall reap the reward of this procedure on the part of the Government of India, the only pity is, that it was delayed so long.

To complete these satisfactory results, the Government now require to allow the Mints to coin at *a nominal charge*, the silver which has arrived in India and in transit from England belonging to the Exchange Banks in India, (including shipments from China made to private firms in Bombay), since the passing of the Amendment to the Coinage and Paper Currency Acts. This concession would compensate them for their great anxiety on account of Government shutting out silver from coinage at the Mints, when it was expected to be in good time, from the pronouncements of the Government of India and the India Office, in respect to the mode and time the recommendation of the Herschell's Committee, would be carried out in India and England. This would doubtless satisfy the Exchange Banks and *bona-fide* shippers of silver, and be a graceful act on the part of Government to institutions that have rendered and are rendering more assistance to Government in financing the requirements of the country than any similar institutions in any other part of the world.

The Exchange bankers have had such a difficult task to perform in relation to their banks and constituents during the past two decades, that they would feel it a great hardship and serious loss were Government not to accede to their prayer and help them as suggested at this anxious time.

I have often admired the ability with which the Exchange Banks have been conducted, in the difficult duties they have to perform in India. To direct a Bank at home and in this country are very different things. The one is simply child's play to the other ; and in my opinion it requires a skilful Banker indeed to manage successfully an Exchange Bank in India and the East with such fluctuations in silver as during the last eighteen years. From the foregoing it is clearly the right thing for the Government of India to help the Exchange Banks as much as in them lies at this trying juncture of the white metal.—

I am, &c.,

July 3. D. McL. S.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the result of the working of the Bank of Bengal for the half-year ended 30th ult :—

	Rs.
Dividend at 10% per annum	10,00,000
Transfer to Reserve Fund	3,00,000
" Pension Fund	75,000
Carried forward to current half-year	4,17,000
Total Rs.	17,92,000

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, JULY 2.

10 p.m.	80·0

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 3.

6 a.m.	75·8
10 a.m.	78·2
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	80·9

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 16.

SPORTING LITERATURE.

ONCE upon a time (a mode of writing which, I beg leave to say, is not sacred to either fairy fiction or fable) there lived a turf tipster who was a famous man as tipsters go. At any rate he obtained renown as a vaticinator who did send winning horses in his selections to subscribers. Moreover, he himself acted on the same information, with the result that when he was gathered to his fathers he left behind him £20,000 worth of dross for somebody to squander. These are merely details by the way, and do not concern the main facts of my present article. However, this eminent prophet of the course once issued a circular letter in which he discoursed at length on the beauty, picturesqueness and glories of Goodwood. With a pleasant pen he depicted the sylvan scenery of the Duke of Richmond's estate in Sussex. Some of his gambling patrons resented this attempt to raise the standard of the literature of the tipster, and wired "Hang the glories of Goodwood, send us some good-priced winners." I am not sure that this is the exact phraseology, but at any rate it is the spirit of the communication. Some sporting men are so attached to adjectives and expletives that it becomes difficult to reproduce their flowing periods with that accuracy we so much admire in the speeches of other great men. But, then, circumstances alter cases, and I am one of those queer mortals who believe that all verbatim et literatim reproductions of other long or short orations are follies of the worst kind. Now my object is to write of the Jockey Club, its history and mystery. If you are interested in the Turf, and only want winners, let me tell you this is not the column to find them. This weekly epistle is intended as much for the general reader as for the sportsman ; is meant to be, as far as possible, both for the benefit of the layman and the expert. I am not a turf adviser in the ordinary acceptance of the term. Indeed, I have been warned off tips in this letter, which is published with the idea of instructing and amusing, and not to promote mere gambling.

THE POWER OF THE JOCKEY CLUB.

The Jockey Club is a close corporation possessing extraordinary powers. It is, I need hardly say, not only the ruling and controlling authority of the English Turf, but, like so many other of our insular institutions, has served as a model for other countries. The Jockey Club is supreme. Never was an Eastern potentate more powerful. The irascible Oriental monarch orders his State Executioner to behead some miserable offending Grand Vazier. And the snicker-snee is drawn through his cervical vertebræ. The autocratic and arbitrary Stewards of the Jockey Club—the terrible triumvirate of the Turf—decree that the leading jockey of the day shall ride no more. Henceforth he is a stranger to the pigskin on our courses. There is no appeal from the commands of either the one or the other. There is no opportunity to reason why, or make reply. There is but to do and die in each case. It may be unpleasant to be clumsily guillotined. It may be very awkward to be forbidden to earn one's living and to be socially ostracised. But the Turf must be governed with a strong hand or the national sport would soon be ruined. The English Turf is administered with an iron hand. It is not done with the iron hand in the kid glove. There is no kid about the Jockey Club. There is no mistaking either their words or intentions. If an exceedingly unpleasant duty has to be undertaken, it is done without flinching. Rightly or wrongly, the Jockey Club did not hesitate one hundred years ago to speak out boldly to their Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) and Sam Chifney, his great jockey. In more recent times they have seen their duty plain before them and have not shirked it. They cut short the career of Charles Wood, one of the most powerful and wealthiest jockeys of modern times, and they suspended the leading light-weight of the present day—"Tommy" Loates—without the slightest compunction. In 1870 the late Sir Joseph Hawley moved for a committee of the Jockey Club to inquire into the present condition of the Turf, and although the proposition was rejected it was afterwards passed on the initiation of the Stewards and carried out. So, in later years, the club insisted upon an investigation into the charges which Lord Durham thought fit to formulate against Sir George Chetwynd, his trainer and jockey. Moreover, the Club have of late years banished from our courses the peer and the peasant as represented by the owner of race-horses and the professional backer of horses. When one pauses for a moment to consider these facts I am inclined to thank heaven that there is a Jockey Club, for what would the Turf be like without such a body ? The Jockey Club regulates where and when races shall be run, and under what conditions the contests shall be decided, even down to the most minute details. The Club licenses not only the courses but the officials who conduct the meetings thereon, the jockeys who ride the horses, and trainers who prepare their horses at Newmarket, and generally controls everything and everybody. In order that I may make myself absolutely clear, may I add that the Club resembles the House Committee of the Stock Exchange, and combines the duties of a legislature and a judicature. Unchartered as the members of the Jockey Club are and unarmed so far as any official prerogatives and powers go to administer justice and inflict punishment, still they are absolute monarchs of their realms. Before examining any further the powers and peculiarities of this body let us briefly trace its history. I say briefly because it is absolutely impossible to fully and completely enter into this question for two reasons. Firstly, the records are neither complete nor available, and if they were one could not exhaust the subject under a somewhat bulky volume.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE CLUB.

The Jockey Club is now a misnomer. The members are not jockeys, and there is no club in the ordinary acceptation of the word save the rooms in High-st., Newmarket,—just opposite the Post office. There is no absolute record of the date when the Jockey Club was founded. Prior to 1753 there were only two meetings a year at Newmarket, but after that date the race meetings were multiplied until now there are eight, in a season, namely, the Craven, the First and Second Spring, the First and Second July, the First and Second October, and the Houghton meetings, or, in all, twenty-nine days' sport. The extension began between 1750 and 1760, and the Jockey Club was founded between those dates. The Badminton Volume devoted to racing, declares that tradition assigns 1750 as the date of the origin of the Jockey Club. Up to that year the general place of assembly for gentlemen during the meetings was the Red Lion. It was equally impossible to say who constituted the controlling authority before that, and why these leading gentlemen removed to some rooms which were built on leased land directly after the formation of the club. It is beyond all doubt, however, that early in the decade commenced with 1750 a number of noblemen and gentlemen, most of whom rode their own horses, and were, therefore, their own jockeys, united to form a kind of close corporation. This close corporation has existed unto this day, and has occupied a large and distinguished position in the social life of England. At first there does not appear to have been any particular qualification necessary save that imposed by the original title to enrolment. The books said "that none but members with boots and spurs should be admitted." It may be taken, however, as indisputable that the club sprang into life about 1750, has existed without a break ever since, and has enjoyed the private use of a suite of rooms—not always the same—up to the present day.

THE ROOMS AT NEW MARKET.

In the Jockey Club Rooms at Newmarket there is a suite for the use of the Prince of Wales whenever he visits the headquarters of the Turf, and since the days of King James the First the royal family has repaired to Newmarket, and been interested in thoroughbred racing, which is sometimes called the sport of kings. The rooms are pleasant, and full of memories of Admiral Rous, the Dictator of the Turf, another old salt, Lord Glasgow, the eccentric George Payne, and others. There, in the arched coffee room on the ground floor, you may see the life-like portrait of Admiral Rous, which was presented to him in acknowledgment of his long and valuable services on the Turf, and there is the beautiful centrepiece containing the hoof of Eclipse as a snuffbox, which was presented to the Jockey Club in 1832 by William IV.—the sailor monarch. Yes, this was presented to the Club at St. James's Palace on the 16th of May, 1832, on the occasion of the royal annual dinner to the members. After dinner the hoof of this celebrated horse, elegantly mounted in the middle of a gold salver, was brought into the banqueting-room and handed over. In front are the royal arms in gold in high relief. The hoof is supported by a golden pedestal, on one side of which is engraved : "This piece of plate, with the hoof of Eclipse, was presented by His Most Gracious Majesty William the Fourth, to the Jockey Club.—May, 1832." This yearly royal dinner is given still on the evening of the Derby Day by the Prince of Wales. A portion of the Jockey Club premises has comparatively recently been converted into a club under the title of the Subscription Rooms. Indeed, it was in the handsome large room of the newly-formed club—the apartment which used to be Lord Stamford's dining-room—we assembled last autumn to give old Johnny Osborne three thousand and six hundred guineas and an illuminated address. The subscription Rooms' Club have capital accommodation, and the Stewards of the Jockey Club walked in as it were from next door on that ever memorable occasion.

A VERY EXCLUSIVE CORPORATION.

The Jockey Club rapidly passed beyond the mere boot and spur qualification. In 1767 it was proposed that persons desiring to be admitted even to the Coffee Room should be proposed by a member and balloted for, and in 1821 it was agreed that all members of the Jockey Club should be balloted for. And it is so to this day. The Jockey Club is utterly at variance with all generally accepted ideas as to the constitution of a governing body. It is in no sense representative or democratic. It is exceedingly exclusive and ultra-aristocratic. Fresh members are from time to time elected—for instance, the Duke of York was unanimously admitted the other day—but the existing body simply elects and rejects whom they please. And yet on this basis of coöptative election the Jockey Club is, as I have said, very powerful and highly respected. Rather more than three years ago the Jockey Club revised its rules, and it was decided that each candidate must be proposed and seconded by members. Notice of the candidature must be given to the keeper of the Match Book, and by him forwarded to the members by circular. The election takes place at a general meeting, and although there are close upon eighty active members two black balls are sufficient to exclude any ambitious sportsman. The subscription to the club is £10 per annum, with an admission fee of £20 to the Jockey Club Rooms, and £7 annual contribution as well. No gentleman can remain a member unless he promptly and fully discharges all his monetary liabilities, and no one is allowed to remain associated with the Jockey Club who is in any way a financial defaulter, who becomes a bankrupt, or who is found guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman, or prejudicial to the interests or reputation of the club, or who has in any way been associated with any fraudulent practices or scheme. Well do I remember the veneration and unbounded faith which a very great friend of mine had for and in anyone who was a member of the Jockey Club. He used to say "Ah my boy, it's a great honour to belong to the Jockey Club." The club consists of the most conscientious and upright body of men in the world. And I believe him to this day.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE CLUB : NOBILITY AND WEALTH.

Let me tell you something about the personnel of the Club to-day. There are about eighty ordinary members, in addition to whom the Czar, the King of the Belgians, the Grand Duke Valadimir of Russia, the President, Vice-President, and three stewards of the French Jockey Club, the President of the American Jockey Club, the chairman of the Victoria Racing Club, and the Chairman of the Australian Jockey Club, New South Wales, are all honorary members. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of York, and Prince Christian are members, and with the exception of the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught are no strangers to our courses. The three stewards, or controlling officials, now in office, are Lord Durham, Lord March, and Lord Ellesmere, named in order of seniority. Amongst the better known members I may mention the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who once remarked that he enjoyed the unenviable notoriety of being the senior member, the Dukes of Beaufort, Devonshire, Hamilton, Montrose, Portland, St. Albans and Westminster ; the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Londonderry, and the Marquis of Zetland ; Earls Bradford, Cadogan, Calthorpe, Coventry, Dunraven, Howe, and Rosebery ; Lords Alington, Randolph Churchill, Gerard, Hastings, Penrhyn, and Suffield, and such other gentlemen as Mr. Chaplin, Mr. "Bendigo" Barclay, Mr. Douglas Baird, Sir Henry Hawkins, Sir John Astley, Mr. Houldsworth, Mr. James Lowther, Mr. G. E. Paget, Mr. C. D. Rose, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, and General Owen Williams. All are honourable men. The list includes Ministers of the Crown, courtiers, politicians, one of her Majesty's judges, financiers, great commercial men, soldiers, sailors and many earnest Christians and sincere philanthropists. Rank may be but the guinea stamp, but guineas do not act as an open sesame to the portals of the Jockey Club. It does not extend its arms to any mere millionaire. The late Mr. Abington Baird was never a member of the Jockey Club. Colonel North, Sir Blundell Maple, Mr. McCalmont, and other mere millionaires have not yet been elected. Indeed, there are many great owners outside the pale of this very exclusive circle. It is not at all necessary that a gentleman should own race horses to be elected. The Masters of the Buckhounds are usually added to the list of members, even if they are quite innocent of turf pursuits and practices. Moreover, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and Lord March, the senior member and senior steward, have not a horse in training between them, and the same may be said of the Marquis of Exeter, Sir Henry Hawkins, and others. I should like to point out that more than half the members belong to the peerage, and that there are only nine who are absolute commoners and have no title whatever. The club includes such landowners as the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who possesses 286,000 acres and has a rent roll of £79,000 per annum ; the Duke of Portland with 183,000 acres, and £107,000 rental ; the Duke of Hamilton, 179,000 acres and £162,000 rental ; Earl Fitzwilliam, 115,000 acres and £138,000 rental ; and Lord Londonderry, 50,000 acres and £100,000 rental ; to say nothing of the wealth of the Duke of Westminster, and other money-merchants, too numerous to particularize. Needless to say three-fourths of the members are Tories. They own some millions of mony among them, and have in their gift as individuals over two hundred and fifty Church of England livings. On an average they are middle-aged and enjoy an income of at least £40,000 per man, and this takes no account of the wealth, which simply rolls into the pockets of the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Portland, Lord Cadogan, and others who gather in Metropolitan ground-rents.

THE CLUB'S REVENUES AND PARAMOUNT DUTIES.

Still the Jockey Club is anything but a rich Corporation. Newmarket Heath is their property, and is the chief source of income, although the Stewards have been compelled to buy more land than they actually required and were obliged to mortgage a portion of their estate. Admiral Rous was the best financier the Club ever possessed. He succeeded in the Herculean task of increasing the revenue from £3,000 per annum to £18,000. At present the Club levies a Heath Tax upon all horses trained there—the fees being £7 7s. for each horse in training and £3 3s for each yearling, payable annually. As there are from 1,500 to 2,000 horses in training at Newmarket, it is evident that this yields a fair income, but it is all required, for in addition to a large number of servants in menial capacities there are fees to such highly-salaried officials as the Messrs. Weatherby, the clerks to the Jockey Club, the handicapper, Major Egerton, the starter, Mr. Arthur Coventry, and others. Of course, there are also receipts from the eight race meetings, but except on a few days in the year these are not so vast that they can be compared to the earnings of many of our modern racing companies. Much more can be said concerning the Jockey Club, its encouragement of racing, its policy, its trophies, its jurisdiction, its powers on the Heath as to trials, and the like, but I cannot now enter into these matters. The three Stewards of the Jockey Club were first regularly appointed and their powers defined in 1770, and it rests with this triumvirate in particular, and the members generally, to do all that in them lies to cultivate and maintain honesty among the men engaged on the turf, and to encourage and improve the breed of our thoroughbred running horses. These are the two paramount duties of the Club.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A CONTEMPORARY learns by wire from Rurki that the students of the Lower Subordinate class there have gone on a strike bodily and left the institution. They have adopted this mode of expressing their displeasure at a recent fiat of the authorities, who have ruled that henceforth the students themselves should do their College serveys, without the usual assistance from the khalasis. Rather than put up with the annoyance of dragging the chain, carrying their impliments, pegs, rods, etc., etc., the students decided to leave the college in a body. We are no advocates of insubordination, writes our contemporary, for it is subversive of dicipline, and we do not attempt to set up even by implication a shew of defence of the unruly conduct of the students. But a the same time we might be permitted to say that with the exercise of a little forethought the unpleasant consequences would have been averted, considering the class of young men who recruit the ranks of the junior forms in the institution. They are certainly prepared for any sort of rough out-door work, but they may with good grace be relieved of the duties of menials. And this is one of the traditions of the service.

THE Government of Bengal has just issued a resolution on the subject of the tir and alum, or the symbols carried by Shiahs in the Mohurrum procession. In 1882 there was a serious disturbance between the Sunnis and Shiahs of Gya on this account, whereupon a Government order was issued forbidding these symbols in processions. This year a difficulty again arose, and the matter was referred to the Government. The resolution states that the Lieutenant-Governor, having carefully considered the representations of both sides, directs that there be no departure from the practice in this connection. Sir Antony MacDonnell had hoped that this question would have been amicably settled between the two communities, for it would be much more in accordance with his feelings to enlarge rather than restrict the privileges of any community, however, small. He sincerely trusts that next year the Gya Mahomedans will have arrived at some tolerant understanding on the question, and that restrictions will not be essential for the maintenance of public tranquility, and may be withdrawn.

THE Simla Municipality are only responsible for a part of this sanitary lethargy, continues our contemporary, as little beyond the ground on which the Sanjoli reservoir stands is under their control. The surrounding colony has grown up on lands the property of the Rana of Koti, who is financially interested in it and levies a poll-tax on the Ladaki coolies, in addition to the ground-rent paid by the house owners. The sanitary arrangements given in exchange for the poll-tax, are as may be supposed, of the worst kind ; in fact, save when occasional pressure is brought to bear by some energetic British officer, there are no arrangements. Directly pressure is removed any pretence of regulation is abandoned and matters become as bad as ever again. It is hopeless to look to the ignorant officials of a petty State like Koti for any efficient regulation. Nor is representation or protest, always *suaviter in modo*, of any use. The whole Sanjouli colony was started, has grown up, encroached on the road, and continues to increase, in the face, we believe, of continual protest. There is a certain class upon whom amiable advice is thrown away, and to such would seem to belong the Koti State officials. The most thoroughly useful measure would be the entire removal of the colony to a more suitable site, which, while near enough to enable the coolies to get into their work in Simla, should be clear away from anything connected with its water-supply ; and wherever they are located they should be entirely under the sanitary supervision of the Municipality. If this is too drastic a measure for the Superintendent of Hill States to enforce, it is for the Simla public to say whether they are prepared to continue the risk—probably greater than most of them imagine—of having their water-supply contaminated, or what steps they will take to compel the Government to move in the matter.

IN the sanitary interests of Simla, thinks the Allahabad paper, it is perhaps a pity that M. Haffkine's operations, continued there for several days, could not have been extended to the Ladaki colonies at Boileauganj and Sanjouli, both of which bazaars are notoriously more or less of a standing menace to the health of the place. Not that a series of inoculations would render the habit's of these colonists any the less filthy, but they might have helped to reassure the public against an outbreak of cholera such as occurred in Sanjouli some three years ago, and might occur at any time again. And slender as the assurance would have been, the Simla public does not at present appear likely to obtain any other, for so far, neither the attention our correspondents have drawn to the danger, nor the official representations made, seem to have resulted in any practical measures of reform. Of the two the Sanjouli colony is not only the larger and more aggressively offensive, but the danger is there greatly aggravated inasmuch as the bazaar actually surrounds the principal reservoir. Up to a very short time ago some 700 to 800 people of abominably dirty habits were living round this reservoir with no sanitary restrictions at all. A little pretence of putting on watchmen has recently been made by the Koti State, but no watchmen will change the habits of the Ladaki ; and—putting other matter aside—if there be any truth whatever in the theory that germs are carried far and wide by the atmosphere, some of those afloat in Sanjouli must find their way through the reservoir ventilators, which, as the water inside falls, act like lungs drawing in the air surrounding. Nature works sanitary wonders for us in this country no doubt, but without being alarmists we cannot but think the entire want of precaution in regard to this particular danger, is a curious commentary on the reception extended to M. Haffkine in the summer capital.

GOVERNMENT writes the Lahore paper, have not turned an entirely deaf ear to the complaints of the exchange Banks of the great loss that they will suffer by the closing of the mints to the large quantity of silver in Bombay and in transit from abroad. The Banks have been asked by Government to submit statements giving full particulars of each shipment. When these are received, each case will be considered on its merits as to whether any relief should be given, but imported silver will certainly not be admitted to free coinage.

THE Chinese Government appears to be awakening to the fact that the rapidly extending use of Indian teas in Europe may be due in part to causes for which the Chinese growers are responsible. The Likin authorities have issued a proclamation against the manufacture of what is significally known as "lie tea." The document points out that this scandalous practice has gone a long way to bring about the complained of decline in the tea trade, and it declares that the authorities are determined to put a stop to it. People are warned not to make any tea excepting of the genuine tea leaf, which, it is hoped, will be sufficient; but if any person should disregard the warning, the punishment will be severe, namely. transportation for life, which will fall alike on the maker, the seller, and buyer, as well as upon any orhers who may have anything to do with it. Any person who will give information that will lead to the detection of those carrying on this unlawful business, will be handsomely rewarded, and "receive a button of the fifth class." It argues touching faith in the efficacy of proclamations, that tea buyers are assured that after the issue of this official warning they need have no fear of the trade trying to palm off "lie tea" upon them.

IT is not often that the militant career of one of the lower animals is sufficiently public to be placed on record ; but an exception (says the *Daily Telegraph*) must be made in the case of a dog which died the other week, whose history has been intimately associated with some of the most brilliant of the recent achievements of the British Army. The dog was a fox-terrier, bred and born in India, and was the property of Colonel Stewart Mackenzie, 9th Lancers. The faithful animal went with the regiment through the whole Afghan campaign, at the end of the second war returned to Cabul, and finally did the great march from Cabul to Candahar. One dog survives who accomplished the same feat. He belongs to Colonel Stockwell, who commanded the Seaforth Highlanders, and wears a medal in commemoration of his exploits.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following case was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and a special Jury.

THE MARINE LINES MURDER.

Azizabee, a Mahomedan woman, was charged with administering arsenic to her husband Wallikhan Dawoodkhan on the 8th May last, with such intention or knowledge, and under such circumstances that, if she had caused his death, she would have been guilty of murder, and that by such act she had caused hurt to Wallikhan. She was also charged with commiting the murder, on the 9th May last, of her step daughter Fatmabai. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Anderson defended the prisoner. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. M. T. Carrol, foreman.

Mr. E. M. Moses.
Mr. J. Adams.
Mr. F. Asquith.
Mr. S. N. Cooper.
Mr. F. C. Macrae.
Mr. W. Crowder.
Mr. H. J. B. Hargrave.
Mr. C. J. Kidd.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, stated the chief facts of the case. He said that the prisoner, whose name was Azizabee, was charged with having murdered her husband's daughter, Fatmabai, on the 9th May last, and she was also charged with having attempted to murder her husband on the 8th May. The nature of the evidence would require a very careful consideration on the part of the jury. It would be proved that the little girl Fatmabai, who was about 8 or 9 years of age, was perfectly well on the 8th May last, and that she died early on the morning of the following day, and was buried on the same day at about 12 or 1 o'clock. Wallikhan, the husband of the prisoner, who was a private of the Marine Battalion, gave information to his superior officers, and in consequence of that information the police was communicated with and the dead body of the child was exhumed, and it was then discovered that the child, as it would be proved by medical evidence, had been poisoned by arsenic, and that her death was caused by arsenical poisoning. The prisoner was charged with having administered the poison which caused the death of the girl. The prisoner and her husband, Wallikhan, lived in the lines of the regiment in Marine Lines. It would be proved before the jury that the prisoner had formed an intimacy with another private in the regiment, whose name was Shaik Furreed, who was an accomplice in the crime. It was necessary in the interest of justice, that a pardon should have been offered and given to Shaik Furreed on conditions upon which pardons were usually granted, that he would make a full statement of what had occurred. He was the chief witness against the prisoner. The facts which would be proved by the evidence of that man, corroborated by other evidence in the case, would be that for some time before the 8th of May, the prisoner formed an improper intimacy with him, and in consequence of that intimacy she became extremely anxious to get rid of her husband and to marry Shaik Furreed. The witness Furreed would tell the jury that on several occasions the prisoner had urged him to poison her husband. On one occasion he had attempted to do so by mixing some stuff, which was called blue stone, with some *sherbet* (syrup) which he was drinking, but the taste of the blue stone in the *sherbet* was so unpleasant that Wallikhan spat it out, and that attempt failed. Furreed would state that on the morning of the 8th May, at the request of the prisoner, he purchased at a place near the Crawford Market some arsenic, and the fact of the purchase by that man would be corroborated by a man who sold arsenic, who made an entry in his book at the time, and the entry would be produced. The shop-keeper would prove that Furreed was the man who purchased the arsenic. Furreed would state that he handed the arsenic to the prisoner on the evening of the 8th of May, the food that was taken that evening both by Wallikhan and Fatmabai being prepared by the prisoner. The case for the prosecution was that in the food the prisoner had put some of the arsenic which had been purchased by Furreed that day and which it would be proved Furreed had no opportunity to put into the food. The girl Fatmabai and Wallikhan almost immediately after eating, that food which consisted of *sev*, a kind of vermicilli, were taken violently ill and began to vomit and purge. The man was ill the whole night. but he soon got over it ; but the child, which was also ill all night, died next morning from the effects of the poison, and the contents of her body showed that there was more arsenic in it than was sufficient to kill her. With regard to the evidence of Furreed, who, as the learned Counsel had already told the jury, was an accomplice, his lordship would tell them that it would not be safe for them to convict the prisoner upon his testimony alone, unless it was corroborated by other independent tesimony. His lordship would also tell them that the jury would be perfectly justified in acting upon the evidence of the approver if they thought that it was corroborated by other independent testimony. There was another point in the case to which the Advocate-General called the attention of the jury. As he told them before, Wallikhan, in the first instance, gave information to his superior officer in the Marine Battalion, and his statement was taken down in writing. That man was also examined before the coroner shortly after the occurrence, and later on when he was examined at the Police Court, it appeared that he was rather endeavouring to shield his wife, and it was quite probable that he would do so at that trial. The prosecution would have an opportunity of placing that man in the witness-box, and if he made any statement contrary to what he had made before, the former statement would be placed before him, and it was a matter which the jury would take into their serious consideration. If the jury believed that the prisoner was the person who administered the arsenic to her husband and her child, they would not allow the fact that her husband was now endeavouring to shield her to influence them in their verdict. They would have to consider how far the statement Wallikhan made in the witness-box was correct. There was no doubt that Azizabee was the person who administered the arsenic which caused the death of the girl. There was no doubt that after hearing the evidence the jury would be of opinion that the prisoner never intended to kill the girl, the person she intended to kill being her husband. The fact that she did kill the girl, while intending to kill her husband, would not exonerate her from the charge laid against her. After reading the sections of the Penal Code which had a bearing on the charges laid against the prisoner, the Advocate-General said that if the jury were of opinion that it was the prisoner who administered the arsenic, then it could only have been administered with the intention of causing death, and if, while intending to kill her husband Wallikhan, she killed by mistake her step-daughter, she was just as much guilty of murder as if she intended from the very beginning to kill Fatmabai. They both ate out of the same dish prepared by the prisoner. The prisoner was also charged with attempting to murder her husband under section 307 of the Penal Code. If the jury believed that the prisoner administered arsenic with the object of killing Wallikhan, and that object was frustrated, then she would also be guilty of attempting to murder Wallikhan.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Wallikhan Dawoodkhan, the husband of the accused, said he was a private in the No. 5 company of the Marine Battalion, and lived in the married men's quarters in the Marine Lines. The accused, the deceased, and another daughter, about two years of age, lived with him. The deceased was his step-daughter. The accused's sister, about ten years of age, also lived with the witness. Fatmabai died on the 9th May last, and was buried about two hours later. The next day witness made a statement before Lieut. Carnegy, and the day after, Fatmabai's body was disinterred, and an inquest was held upon it. On the 8th May last, his wife prepared the morning meal consisting of vermicelli, milk, and sugar. Witness and Fatmabai ate the food which was in a big tray, while the prisoner and the child ate from a small tray. In about five minutes, the witness, his wife, and Fatmabai commenced vomiting and purging.

Mr. Lang asked permission to put the witness certain questions.

Witness, continuing, said he became unconscoious in a few minutes and did not know what then occurred.

Mr. Anderson objected to Mr. Lang cross-examining his own witness.

Mr. Lang read over a statement made by witness before the Coroner, in which he distinctly stated that his wife and her sister did not vomit or purge. Witness said in reply that he was confused and made that statement which was incorrect. He remembered when he was all right a few days later that his wife and her sister also vomited and purged. While he was eating he did not notice anything in the food like grit, and did not make a remark about it to his wife. He did not know if he stated so before the Coroner ; he was then ill and not in his senses. He did not know if he stated before the Coroner that his wife replied to him that Fatmabai must have mixed something with the sugar put into the vermicelli. Accused had gone away to her native country, Rajapur, to the house of her brother ; and having heard of it, witness went and brought her back to Bombay. Witness did not know of the accused having made a complaint against him to the Cazee. The accused took away with her when she left Bombay all her ornaments and the monies that were in the house. On the same day, the 10th May, witness made a report to the Adjutant of his regiment; and his statement was taken down by him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson, witness said that his monies in the house did not exceed ten rupees, although, in his statement before the Adjutant, he mentioned the amount to be Rs. 500. He never had so much money. When the hospital assistant came, no suspicion of poisoning existed in the witness's mind. It was after she had left that the idea of poisoning occured to his mind. After the morning parade on the 8th May, witness purchased in the bazaar the vermicilli, the milk, and the sugar. On his way home, he met the witness Furreed in the road and handed to him the pot containing the milk for a few minutes. He afterwards took it back from him and made it over to his wife to prepare the food. The food was left in an open pot for a short time to cool before they could eat it. As they went on eating, they drank water several times at intervals. The remains of the food were given by the deceased to a Bhanghi woman who sweeps near their house.

Re-examined: When witness made a statement before Lieut. Carnegy, he had no suspicion that his daughter had been poisoned.

To the judge: The accused suggested that we should all eat out of the same dish; I said "no", and ate out of a smaller dish with Fatma, who would never eat, except with me.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner of Bombay, deposed to Wallikhan Dawoodkhan having been examined as a witness before him on the 11th May last.

Mr. Lang put in the statement to discredit the witness Wallikhan.

Janibai, the sweeper woman, said she remembered being given some food consisting of vermicilli by the deceased Fatmabai. Witness did not like the appearance of the food, and she threw it away into a gutter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: The food was not above a woman in my station, but I did not like the appearance or the smell of it. I stirred it up a little, and the smell of it appeared to be sour. The colour was greenish as if the food had been kept in a copper pot.

Dr. Barry, Chemical Analyser to Government, deposed to the presence of arsenic in the contents of the stomach of the deceased Fatmabai, and on four of her clothes that were sent him by the Coroner.

Cazee Shariff Sallay stated that, on the 10th April last, the accused lodged a complaint before him against her husband and applied for her maintenance, but as she did not come again, the witness took no steps in the matter.

Other witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

Mr. Lang, in summing up the case to the jury, said the question before them was whether the prisoner, with the assistance of another person, caused the death of Fatmabai. The evidence of the accomplice had been fully corroborated by independent evidence. The letter written by the prisoner from her native place to the accomplice Furreed shewed the relation in which they stood and referred mysteriously to the incidents of the crime. The prisoner's husband, in his statement in this court, gave evidence regarding the milk he had purchased in the bazaar which would throw suspicion upon Furreed, and not upon the prisoner. Although Wallikhan had discredited the evidence he had previously given, there was no reason to discard everything he said. For instance, his statements that he purchased the articles for the food in the bazaar, that his wife prepared the food, &c, were reliable. He had distinctly stated before the Coroner that neither his wife nor her sister purged or vomited, whereas he had altered the statement here by saying that both of them purged and vomited, suggesting thereby that she could not have put the poison into the food, and that it must have been put therein by Furreed. The jury were asked not to credit the latter statement, but to rely upon the orginal as the true one.

The court adjourned at this stage until 10 a.m. to-day.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR WILSON resumed work on Thursday morning as Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, Simla, Captain Bunbury returning to his post at Army Head-quarters.

THE Rakhni post has been transferred from the Punjab Public Works Department to the Baluchistan Agency command.

THE Commander-in-Chief has approved of an antiseptic military powder, called *Wawkphar*, manufactured by a London firm, and has recommended its sale in regimental institutions.

IT has been decided that it would be inexpedient to interfere with the present arrangements of *pakhale* bullocks with British regiments in the Bengal Presidency, and the proposal to utilize mules will be dropped.

THE Secretary of State has decided that ration stoppages for the voyage to England shall be recovered after arrival, and not before embarkation.

FIFTY-THREE days' privilege leave of absence, from date of availment, is granted by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India to Captain and Brevet-Major S. C. H. Monro, Seaforth Highlanders, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad District.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE JULY STAKES.

THE July Stakes of 50 sovs. each, 30 ft., for two-year-olds; colts 9st., fillies 8st. 11lbs.; the owner of the second horse to receive 100sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. New T. Y. C., 5 furlongs 142 yards.

Prince Soltykoff's b c Speed, by Hampton—Lucella Webb..	1
Gen. Owen Williams' b c El Guacho, by Hermit—Pampas Grass S. Loates........	2
Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's br c Rowallan, by Galopin—Morgiana M. Cannon........	3
Mr. Wallace Johnstone's b c Cellini, by Florentine—Slice Allsopp........	0

Speed, whose starting price was six to one against, won a fine race by half a length. (Winner trained at Newmarket by T. Fordham.)

The late Mr. Abington's Derby "crack" Meddler has just been sold for fourteen thousand five hundred pounds to go to America.—*Asian.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending June 27, as compared with the statement of June 20, 1893:—

	June 20.			June 27.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up........	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,76,71,319	2	6	1,72,42,186	6	10
Other Deposits, &c.	4,39,64,994	2	1	4,55,07,691	9	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,70,117	14	9	3,65,567	9	6
Sundries	28,25,210	12	1	28,42,319	0	9
Rs.	8,96,31,641	15	5	9,08,57,794	11	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	86,86,984	6	0	84,72,992	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	55,71,873	8	0	55,01,473	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	1,45,93,108	1	9	1,29,73,697	12	7
Credits on do.	1,16,02,003	1	11	1,10,81,889	15	3
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,31,14,731	0	9	2,19,83,851	5	10
Balances with other Banks	7,33,059	8	6	5,26,286	7	0
Bullion	5,287	2	9	4,957	2	7
Dead Stock	12,60,509	13	11	12,60,571	13	8
Stamps	9,680	11	6	9,334	14	6
Sundries	14,51,973	9	5	14,13,881	5	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	95,97,897	13	3	1,16,97,737	13	3
Do. at Branches ..	1,30,01,533	7	8	1,59,31,120	8	10
Rs.	8,96,31,641	15	5	9,08,57,794	11	0

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to June 27:—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office......	12,10,501	Dec.
Do. at Branches........	7,81,369	Inc.
Other Deposits........	15,42,698	do.
Post Bills	95,450	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,84,392	Dec.
Loans........	16,22,410	do.
Accounts of Credit	5,20,113	do.
Mercantile Bills	11,30,880	do.
Cash at Head Office	20,99,849	Inc.
Do. at Branches	29,29,587	Dec.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to June 27, 1893:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from April 1, 1893, to June 24, 1893.	5,148,700
Balance to be remitted from June 25, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	13,551,300

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

OBJECTIONS (B) SUPPOSING THE RATIO TO BE RAISED MATERIALLY ABOVE THE PRESENT LEVEL.

Objections on the assumption that the ratio is raised materially above the present level.

130. We have been hitherto dealing with the proposals of the Indian Government on the assumption that exchange is at once fixed at a point not materially above its present level. The suggestion of the Government of India is that no ratio should be fixed immediately on the closing of the mints. Their proposal to take power to declare that English gold coinage shall be legal tender in India at a rate of not less than 13 1-3 rupees to the sovereign would, if acted upon, prevent the exchange from rising to any great extent above 1s. 6d,—that is, a ratio of silver to gold a little less than 20 to 1. As the present exchange value of the rupee is 1s. 2¾d., and the ratio of silver to gold about 24 to 1, the Indian Government, though it may be that they would act gradually and tentatively, suggest the possibility of raising the ratio materially above the present level.

131. We have now, therefore, to consider what are the objections to these proposals on the assumption that the exchange was so raised.

The same objections as if the ratio were not raised.

132. All the objections which have been urged as existing in the case of the assumption that the ratio were fixed at a point not materially above the present level are at least equally applicable in the case of that which we have now to consider; but the answers which have been given to them in the former case are not all of equal force where the ratio has been materially raised.

Spurious coinage trade, inconvertible currency.

133. The dangers of spurious coinage and of depreciation of Indian hoards must increase in proportion to the difference between the value of the rupee and the market value of silver; and the trade difficulties due to a rising exchange, such as they are, would of course be the greater the higher the ratio was taken. Moreover, the difficulty of maintaining an inconvertible token coinage as full legal tender at a par value tends to increase with the difference between the legal value of the token coin and the metal it contains: but the cases of foreign currencies quoted above show that difficulties similar to those which are apprehended in the case of India have been successfully encountered.

Objections founded on effect upon rupee prices and fixed burdens.

134. We pass to the objections founded upon the effects on rupee prices, on taxation and on other fixed burdens. These effects would be such as result from an appreciating currency, namely, first to make prices lower than they would otherwise have been; then, though more slowly, to lower money wages, and to increase the burden of debts and of all fixed payments. It has been urged in answer to this that whatever these evils may be, they are not greater than those which have in recent years been experienced from a depreciating currency, namely, prices higher than they would have been but for such depreciation, and debts and other just burdens lightened, to the benefit of the persons who pay, and to the injury of those who receive, including the Government. It has also been urged that if future appreciation were due to the act of the Government, past depreciation has also been due to the adoption by the Government of an unstable and depreciating standard. But, even assuming that these answers are true in point of fact, it is no less true that, since the adoption of the silver standard in 1835, the depreciation of the silver currency has arisen from causes over which the Government have exercised no control, whereas any appreciation resulting from the raising of the rupee would be due to the direct action of the Government.

135. It is impossible in view of these considerations not to come to the conclusion that to close the mints for the purpose of raising the value of the rupee is open to much more serious objection than to do so for the purpose of preventing a further fall.

Injury to Eastern trade.

136. It has been represented to us by the China Association, the Chambers of commerce at Hong-Kong and Singapore, and others interested in the Eastern trade that a change such as has been proposed by the Government of India, would be likely to be prejudicial to their interests. Although some of the facts to which we have already drawn attention indicate that the apprehensions expressed are excessive, and although some of the arguments which we have adopted are not inapplicable to their case, we have not thought it within the limits of your Lordship's reference to enter in detail upon the considerations suggested by these representations.

ALTERNATIVE SCHEMES.

Charge on silver.

137. Amongst the suggestions made for preventing a further fall in the value of the rupee, for counteracting the effect of the fall which has already taken place, and for adding to the resources of the Government of India is a proposal to impose a charge on silver, which might take the form either of an increased seignorage on the coinage of the rupee or of a duty on all silver imported. It is claimed for this proposal that it would avoid direct and obvious interference with the standard of value, whilst it would bring in additional revenue to the Government. It is therefore desirable to examine it carefully.

Seignorage.

138. Let us first assume the charge to be a seignorage. In that case, it would be imposed only on the silver brought to be coined. It might take either of two forms, *viz.*, fixed charge of so much per ounce, or a charge varying inversely as the gold value of silver, so as to keep the rupee at a certain fixed ratio to gold.

Fixed in amount.

A fixed seignorage would be no remedy for a fluctuating exchange, because whatever might be its present effect, it would fail to maintain a parity of exchange between the rupee and the sovereign if silver should fall further or should rise in value; and, although it might afford some present relief, a continued fall in exchange would leave India subject to the same difficutlties as before.

Varying inversely as the gold price of silver.

139. A seignorage varying inversely with the gold value of silver is not open to the same objection. If this were adopted so as to make the gold price of a given weight of silver plus the duty always equal to a given weight of gold, it would, no doubt, tend to maintain the rupee at a fixed ratio to the sovereign. But to provide from time to time for the necessary alterations in such a varying seignorage, so as not to embarrass trade or to encourage undesirable speculation, would be an administrative function of some difficulty. An intermediate course might be taken, making the seignorage vary, not with the daily rate of exchange, but at fixed intervals, say, from year to year, so that the annual charge should vary inversely as the annual average gold value of silver for the preceding year. Though, judging by recent experience, this method would lessen considerably without, however, entirely removing the administrative difficulties above mentioned, yet towards the end of the term for which the seignorage had been fixed speculators would be encouraged either to pour silver into India or to obtain from importing it, according as they expected the seignorage to be raised or lowered.

Indirect method of altering the standard.

140. The imposition of a seignorage necessarily enhances in an artificial manner the value of the rupee above the intrinsic value of the silver it contains, and tends to reduce the amount coined. Many of the objections, therefore, which have been urged to the proposals of the Government of India apply equally in principle to such a scheme. It is, in fact, an indirect method of attaining the end which the Indian Government propose to attain by closing the mints.

Regarded as a mode of raising revenue.

141. A 10 per cent. seignorage—that is, an addition of 8 per cent. to the present rate,—even on the assumption that its imposition had no effect in reducing the amount coined, would only on the average coinage since 1875 produce annually about Rx. 600,000; and therefore regarded as a mode of raising revenue, the relief afforded to the Indian Exchequer would not be sufficient to meet the difficulties which the Government have to encounter. It is impossible to anticipate that with so heavy a seignorage the amount coined would be as large as on the average of recent years; nor could any fixed amount be relied on, since it would depend on the state of the exchange, and on the quantity of silver broughtto the mint. It is, in fact, open to the objection in principle which applies to many other forms of taxation imposed for purposes other than that of revenue, *viz.*, that in proportion as it effects the object of restricting the coinage of silver, it ceases to be profitable as a source of revenue.

Unsatisfactory.

Duty on silver imported.

142. It remains for us to consider the effect of imposing a duty on all silver imported, whether for coinage or otherwise. Such a duty would tend to restrict the supply of uncoined as well as coined silver; but, looking to the fact that nearly all the silver imported in recent years has been coined, this difference is not at the present moment of great importance. Subject to this distinction, the observations we have made on the proposals for a seignorage apply also to the proposal to levy a duty on uncoined silver, with the addition that such a tax would be difficult to enforce, and would be an encouragement to smuggling; and that, if it were made to vary constantly with the gold price of silver, the administrative difficulties would be even greater.

Coinage of heavier rupees.

143. The coinage of a new rupee of greater weight than that at present existing has been suggested as a remedy for the difficulty. If for this purpose the plan were adopted of recoining the existing rupees, it is evident that the expense, which must be calculated on at least 1,000 to 1,500 millions of rupees, would be very heavy, even if the measure did not attract to the mints hoards in excess of the amount in circulation; and, after the recoinage had been completed, there would be no security that it would be effectual, since a further fall in the gold value of the rupee would produce difficulties of the same kind as have now arisen. If, on the other hand, in addition to the existing rupees, heavier rupees were issued, there is the objection that, for some time at any rate, two kinds of coin would be in circulation, of different intrinsic worth, yet professedly of the same value; and there does not appear to be any advantage in this plan over that proposed by the Government of India.

Various schemes.

144. Other plans which have been suggested are the introduction of a gold standard with a gold currency, the ratio of the gold and silver coins being notified from time to time according to the market rates of exchange; the adoption of a gold standard with a very high unit, rupees being made token coins, and currency notes of large denomination being issued for gold alone, but payable in either gold or rupees; the issue of currency notes expressed in gold, but exchangeable only into rupees at the foreign exchange rate of the day; the establishment of a gold standard without a gold coinage based on the credit of a reserve to be held by the Bank of England in India; the gradual introduction of a gold standard by placing the rupee debt on a gold basis, and providing for the discharge of debts partly in gold and partly in silver, the proportion of the former being annually increased until the whole became fixed in gold; the adoption of a given amount of gold bullion as a standard for foreign and wholesale transactions, leaving the coins to be used as tokens for internal trade; the declaration that rupees shall be a legal tender in the United Kingdom; the issue of coins of mixed gold and silver; the basing of the currency system on a certain amount of Government sterling stock; the adoption of independent standards of gold and silver to be in use at the same time.

145. We deem it unnecessary to do more than indicate in the briefest manner the nature of these proposals. Some of them are not within the power of the Government of India, and others are impracticable for various reasons; while no one of them appears to be so free from objection as to justify us in advising your Lordship to reject in its favour the proposal of the Government of India.

POSSIBLE MODIFICATIONS OF THE PROPOSALS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Possible modifications of proposals.

146. Your Lordship will observe that we have given most careful and anxious consideration to the objections which have been urged against the scheme of the Government of India; we feel that some of them have weight, and we regret that, in the opinion of that Government, it should be necessary to propose a measure which would undoubtedly be attended with some risks and inconveniences. We proceed to consider whether, in case it were decided to adopt such a proposal as that made by the Government of India, it would be possible by any modifications to remove or diminish the objections to which we have referred.

Provision against a sudden great rise in exchange.

147. It appears to be desirable that any such scheme should afford security against any sudden and considerable rise of exchange. If the closing of the mints were thought likely to lead to such a rise, the opposition to the measure would, no doubt, be greatly augmented. In all probability the cessation of free coinage of silver would be immediately followed by a fall in the price of that metal. If at the same time exchange rose considerably, the divergence between the rupee and its intrinsic value would become at once very marked. The difficulty of maintaining the rupee at its higher exchange value might be increased, and the apprehensions of disaster which are entertained, even if they be exaggerated or unreal, would be intensified.

148. Moreover, the rise in exchange would be calculated to lead to a fall in the price of Indian produce. And, if this were seen to follow, and believed to be caused by the action of the Government, public opinion might be disturbed and the situation might become critical. The view has been expressed that, even though the native producers might not be likely to be actively hostile to a scheme which left prices unaffected, they would be far from indifferent, and the state of things might become dangerous if prices began to fall very sensibly.

149. What, then, would be the effect of the scheme suggested by the Government of India? Closing the mints, even if the Government of India were to issue the proposed notification that gold coins would be made legal tender at a rate of 13 1-3 rupees to the sovereign, might bring about a rise in exchange to the level thus indicated, *viz.*, 1s. 6*d.* per rupee. It is true that those who think that exchange would not for a considerable time rise at all, and that even the existing ratio might not be maintained, may be right in their anticipations. But it must be admitted that on such a point no one can predict with certainty; exchange might rise suddenly and considerably, unless the Government were to interfere actively to prevent it; and the public would not feel any certainty as to the course they would take.

Ratio for coinage of rupees on tender of gold at the mints.

150. The scheme might, however, be so modified that the exchange could not immediately rise much above its present level. It might be provided that the mints shoul be closed to the public for the coinage of silver, but should be used by the Government for the coinage of rupees if required by the public in exchange for gold, at a ratio to be fixed in the first instance not much above that now prevailing, say 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee. Any fear of a considerable rise would thus be allayed, and any evil effects of such a rise would be prevented. Moreover, even if silver fell, the divergence between the nominal and the intrinsic value of the rupee would not be so great as if exchange at the same time rose. There would be these additional advantages: First, the currency would not cease to be automatic. Next, it would be a less violent step than closing the mints altogether. They would practically remain open, subject to certain conditions. It would be the smallest departure from the *status quo* which could accomplish the object the Government of India have in view. Besides these advantages, there would be the further gain, that it would still leave the volume of the rupee coinage dependent on the wants of the people of India; and the fact that rupees might continue to be coined would tend to prevent silver falling as much as would be the case if it were supposed that the coinage of rupees was to cease altogether.

151. The Government of India have expressed the opinion that there would be no practical difficulty in carrying such a modified scheme as this into effect. It would not, of course, be essential to the plan that the ratio should never be fixed above 1*s.* 4*d.*; circumstances might arise rendering it proper, and even necessary, to raise the ratio; and the Indian Government might be empowered to alter it with the sanction of the Secretary of State. Such a scheme would, indeed, in the first instance, be tentative, and would not impede further action if circumstances should render it desirable.

Acceptance of gold coins in payment of public dues.

152. It would be consistent with the scheme, and would serve as a means of familiarizing the public with the use of a gold currency, if the Government were to accept gold coins at the same ratio in payment of all dues.

153. Inasmuch as the course to be pursued in relation to the matter referred to us will come before Her Majesty's Government for decision, the Chairman thinks it right to abstain from taking any part in determining what recommendations should be made to your Lordship.

154. We desire to express our high appreciation of the benefit conferred upon us by the appointment of Mr. Waterfield to act as Secretary to the Committee. His knowledge, ability, and zeal have been of the greatest assistance to us throughout our protracted deliberations.

HERSCHELL.
LEONARD COURTNEY
T. H. FARRER.
REGINALD E. WELBY.
ARTHUR GODLEY.
R. STRACHEY.
B. W. CURRIE.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Recommendations of the Committee

155. It remains for us to state the conclusions at which we have arrived. While conscious of the gravity of the suggestion, we cannot, in view of the serious evils with which the Government of India may at any time be confronted if matters are left as they are, advise your Lordship to overrule the proposals for the closing of the mints and the adoption of a gold standard which that Government, with their responsibility and deep interest in the success of the measures suggested, have submitted to you.

156. But we consider that the following modifications of these proposals are advisable. The closing of the mints against the free coinage of silver should be accompanied by an announcement that, though closed to the public, they will be used by Government for the coinage of rupees in exchange for gold at a ratio to be then fixed, say 1s. 4*d.* per rupee; and that at the Government treasuries gold will be received in satisfaction of public dues at the same ratio.

157. We do not feel ourselves able to indicate any special time or contingency when action should be taken. It has been seen that the difficulties to be dealt with have become continually greater; that a deficit has been already created, and an increase of that deficit is threatened; that there are at the present moment peculiar grounds for apprehension; and that the apprehended dangers may become real with little notice. It may also happen that if action is delayed until these are realized, and if no step is taken by the Indian Government to anticipate them, the difficulty of acting with effect will be made greater by the delay. It is obvious that nothing should be done prematurely or without full deliberation; but, having in view these considerations, we think that it should be in the discretion of the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, to take the requisite steps if and when it appears to them and to him necessary to do so.

LEONARD COURTNEY.
T. H. FARRER.
REGINALD E. WELBY.
ARTHUR GODLEY.
R. STRACHEY.
B. W. CURRIE.

HENRY WATERFIELD, Secretary.

It seems to me that our judgment of what the Home Government should do in reference to the proposals of the Government of India must depend upon the view we take of the cause of the divergence in value that has arisen between gold and silver. The Indian Government has to make large annual payments in gold, whilst its receipts are in silver. Has gold become more valuable in itself or silver less valuable in itself, or if both movements have happened, which has been relatively greater? If gold has become more valuable, the burdens of India have become greater than was contemplated or intended, and we must ask ourselves whether they can be in any degree reduced. If silver has become less valuable, the taxation of India is made lighter, and we may freely examine the means, direct or indirect, of raising it. If an intermediate hypothesis is adopted, our way of viewing the problem must be modified accordingly. In our report we have not examined this preliminary question, but I hold it the first to be determined. For reasons upon which I do not now enter, I have come to the conclusion that the divergence between gold and silver has been to a large extent due to an appreciation of gold; and this opinion necessarily affects my judgment of the policy of the Indian Government, which is to adopt a gold saandard instead of one of silver. This is to accept as unalterable, if not to intensify, the aggravated burden thrown upon India. It may be that no other course is possible, but the Home Government should ask itself whether it is through its own action that no other course is possible, and whether the Indian Government might not propose a very different course if there was any chance of its being favourably considered by the Supreme Government. I am myself drawn to the conclusion that the Home Government is the greatest obstacle, perhaps the only substantial obstacle, to the establishment of an international agreement for the use of silver as money, which, without attempting to restore the position of twenty years since, would relieve India from the anxiety of a further depreciation of its revenue in relation to its liabilities. The problem may be thus stated:—The Indian Government asks permission to adopt a certain course, but, as is well understood, not the course it would of its own free will first desire to be adopted. In considering whether the course actually proposed should be sanctioned, we cannot refuse to consider whether there are invincible obstacles to the entertainment of the course which would be the first preference of India.

If I am to put aside the previous question, and confine myself to the proposition whether the Indian Government should be allowed to suspend the free coinage of silver, so as to enhance the value of the coined rupee till it reached a certain relation to the sovereign, such as 1 to 15 (1*s.* 4*d.*) or 1 to 13⅓ (1*s.* 6*d.*), I concur in the report of my colleagues, subject to the following reservation:—In paragraph 139 I think we have overrated the difficulty and delicacy of the administrative function involved in the plan there discussed. I believe action would be fairly simple if the plan were practically tackled. The mints of India are not so numerous as to prevent a daily telegraphic message of the seignorage to be charged, if such frequency should be deemed necessary. The embarrassment to which a person in London wishing to make a remittance in India would be exposed from his uncertainty as to what the seignorage would be when silver reached an Indian mint would be of the same character as his present embarrassment in not knowing what the exchange would be when silver reached India if he sent it out.

LEONARD COURTNEY.

1. In the year 1878 the Government of India made a proposal that the mints should be closed against the free coinage of silver until the rupee should rise in value to 2s., or one-tenth of an English sovereign. In making this proposal, and on other occasions, the Indian Government expressed themselves in very strong terms* concerning the dangers and difficulties, present and prospective, caused to India by the fall in silver. A Committee appointed by the Secretary of State, of which we were members, reported unanimously against the abovementioned proposal, and it was rejected by the Home Government.† Further experience shows that, whilst the views expressed by the Government of India concerning the future of silver have been fully justified by the fall which has since taken place, the present condition of India is scarcely such as to justify their estimate of the difficulties and dangers to the country which they believed would arise from it.

*See despatch of 9th November 1878, para. 22, and despatch of 4th September 1886, para. 24.

† See Treasury letter of 24th November 1879.

2. The following facts relating to the recent progress of India are taken from a paper read by Sir W. Hunter (one of the greatest existing authorities on the subject) at the Society of Arts on the 16th February 1892:—

"Between 1881 and 1891 the whole number of the army had been raised from 170,000 to 220,000, and the number of British soldiers in it from 60,000 to 71,000, or, including reserves, volunteers, &c., to very much more. Many large and costly defensive works had been constructed both on the North-West frontier and on the coasts. In recent years almost all public buildings have been reconstructed on a large scale.

"Railways, both military and commercial, have been very greatly extended. Notwithstanding these extraordinary expenses, there were during the 25 years which followed 1862, 14 years of surplus and 11 years of deficit, yielding a net surplus of Rx. 4,000,000. In 1889 the public debt of India, exclusive of capital invested in railways, showed a reduction since the mutiny period of Rx. 26,000,0000. The rate at which India can borrow has been reduced from 4 or 5 per cent. to a little over 3 per cent. The revenue of India, exclusive of railways and municipal funds, has grown between 1856-57 and 1886-87 from Rx. 33,378,000 to Rx. 62,859,000, and in 1891 it had increased to Rx. 64,000,000, or, including railways and irrigation receipts, to Rx. 85,750,000, and this increase is due to the growth of old revenue rather than to new taxation. Further, whilst the rent or land tax paid by the people has increased by one-third, the produce of their fields has more than doubled in consequence partly of higher prices, and partly of increase in cultivation. Further, in 1891 there were nearly 18,000 miles of railway open, carrying 121,000,000 of passengers and 26,000,000 tons of goods, and adding a benefit to the people of India, calculated as far back as 1886 at Rx. 60,000,000. Further, the Indian exports and imports at sea, which in 1858 were about Rx. 40,000,000 amounted in 1891 to about Rx. 200,000,000, and the produce thus exported has increased in quality and variety no less than in amount."

3. Considering facts such as these, we should even now have difficulty in recommending the closing of the Indian mints against the free coinage of silver if it were not for the circumstance that a further heavy fall in silver is possible, and in certain contingencies imminent, and that any such fall may bring with it mischiefs and difficulties much greater than any which have yet been experienced.

4. Under these circumstances, having regard to the part we have already taken in this matter, as well as to the present exigencies of the case, we are anxious to state more fully and explicitly than is done in the report we have signed what is the full effect of the immediate step which we have agreed in recommending, and what precautions are in our opinion desirable with a view to its ulterior consequences.

The step recommended is that the Indian Government should be empowered to close the Indian mints against the free coinage of silver until the rupee rises in value, so as to stand at a given ratio with the sovereign; such ratio to be little above the ratio which has been current, say 1*s.* 4*d.*, and that they should then be required to give rupees at that ratio for all gold brought to their mints. The immediate effects of this step will be to alter the Indian measure of value. As long as the Indian mint is open, the measure of value is the market value of the weight of silver contained in the rupee; but, as soon as the mint is closed, we can no longer be sure that this will be the case. Further, so soon as the rupee has risen to the given ratio, the fraction of an English gold sovereign represented by 1*s.* 4*d.* will become the measure of value. This is in itself a most important change.

5. To alter the measure of value by substituting one metal for another is at all times a matter of great gravity, and to do so at a time when the relations between the two metals are in a state of constant fluctuation renders the alteration still more serious.

6. It is, however, to be observed that the step which we recommend will produce the least possible immediate change. Its object is not so much to raise the gold value of the rupee as to prevent a further fall. It does not materially alter the present relations between debtor and creditor, but on the contrary, prevents those relations being altered in the future by a further fall. Moreover, it provides a means whereby, in case there should be a demand for currency, that demand will be supplied automatically, and not at the discretion of the Indian Government.

7. This closing of the mints, however, is only the first step in the process contemplated by the Indian Government, and that process will not be complete until gold is made full legal tender, and is received into the Indian currency as freely as gold is received in England, or as silver is now received in India. This may be effected either by the free coinage of gold at the Indian mints or by the free reception under arrangement with the Imperial Government of gold sovereigns coined in England or in Australia as legal tender currency of India. When this is done, the change will be complete, and India will then have a gold standard of value, and a gold automatic currency, the quantity of which will depend on the demand for it. What that demand may be is uncertain. Sir D. Barbour estimates the outside of the quantity needed to maintain the gold standard at 15,000,000*l.*, or one-fifth in value of the estimated present rupee currency. But, whatever the precise amount, the gold currency is not expected to be more than a small fraction of the actual currency in circulation.

8. This currency will consist of rupees, each [of which is intended to circulate, not at the value of the silver contained in it, but at the value of the gold contained in the fraction of the sovereign (1*s.* 4*d.*) which it represents. With the exception of the small quantity of gold in actual circulation, the currency of India will thus become a token currency of unparalleled magnitude; and if the market value of silver should fall considerably, its value would become very much greater than the value of the silver contained in it. Under such circumstances, it will to a great extent resemble a paper currency, and, if it were not made exchangeable for gold on demand, would resemble in many respects an inconvertible paper currency. The question then arises whether it is certain that such a currency will be maintained at its gold value without further precautions.

9. It is no doubt true that, until the rupee has risen in value to this adopted ratio, the scheme will not have come into full operation, and that, when it has come into full operation, the restriction placed upon the issue of silver rupees will tend to keep the rupee currency at the fixed gold value. But it may well be questioned whether this restriction is in itself a sufficient guarantee that this gigantic token currency will under all circumstances, be kept at par value. Sir David Barbour himself holds that eventually, if the scheme is to be successful, gold when required must be given for the rupee either without a premium or at a small premium.

10. It is, of course, obvious that a great country like India, if she undertakes a token currency, must maintain its value and discharge her obligation by making it reasonably certain that, where gold is needed in exchange for rupees, it will be possible to obtain it at the fixed ratio.

11. It has been argued that this object might possibly be effected without requiring the Government of India to give gold for silver at that ratio, and without the public confidence in their ability to do this which would arise from their accumulating and possessing a stock of gold available for the purpose. Instances may, no doubt, be selected in which Governments have maintained their inconvertible token currency at, or nearly at, par without these precautions. But a silver token currency, though not in form a promise to pay, really implies an obligation to maintain its par value; and prudence as well as experience suggest that this obligation should be supported by the obvious means of fulfilling it.

12. The obligation on the Government to coin silver rupees when the rupee is at 1s. 4d. does not in itself carry with it a corresponding obligation on the Government to give gold for rupees. It may not therefore be necessary to provide a reserve of gold before that exchange is reached. If it is not reached under the measure proposed, no gold reserve will be needed; but if the measure is operative, gold will probably flow in, and will replace silver as the reserve against the Government paper issue. If gold thus flows in automatically, the Indian Government will be thereby enabled to accumulate a moderate reserve; but, even if it does not, a reserve should, we contend, be provided before the Indian Government takes the final step of announcing gold as the standard coupled with the correlative obligation to give gold for silver.

13. What amount of gold reserve may be necessary it is difficult to say, but in order to have the desired effect, it must be substantial. Nor, considering that it will in all probability be generally resorted to for purposes of export, is it necessary to decide in what form or in what place it should be kept. The circumstances of India are favourable for the accumulation of the necessary stock. India imports more of the precious metals than she exports; her inhabitants no doubt possess already a stock of uncoined gold: and, if the Indian Government received gold in payment of debts due to them, gold ought to come to their treasuries.

14. At any rate, the expense necessary to procure and retain the requisite amount is one that cannot be avoided by any Government which desires to maintain the credit of its currency, and will be insignificant compared to the loss of which the Indian Government now complain.

15. Under these circumstances, we could not join in the recommendation contained in the report without at the same time recommending that the Government of India should, in view of the ultimate adoption of the whole of their plan, be prepared to secure the convertibility of their token silver currency, and should with that object accumulate a sufficient reserve of gold.

16. We think it right to add that the questions whether gold has become more valuable in itself or silver less valuable in itself, or whether both movements have taken place, and to what extent each movement has gone as well as the further question between bi-metallism on the one hand and a universal gold standard on the other are, questions of which we have taken no notice, as we do not think that they fall within the scope of the reference to us.

T. H. FARRER.
R. E. WELBY.

While cordially concurring with the views of my colleagues so far as they support the proposals of the Government of India, I should have preferred to approve those proposals without imposing the condition that the closing of the mints should be accompanied by an announcement that rupees will be coined in exchange for gold at the ratio of 1s. 4*d.*

It will be admitted that in a matter of this kind the minimum of State interference is desirable.

The only excuse for any action on the part of Government is that the evils from which they are suffering are becoming intolerable, and that, apart from the closing of the mints, no practical remedy has been proposed or is attainable.

In my opinion the proper course for Government to adopt is to issue a proclamation to the effect that,—

Having regard (1) to the radundancy of silver money in India as evidenced by the accumulation of rupees and paper currency in the banks, and (2) considering the uncertain policy of other nations with respect to silver, the Governor General in Council has resolved to suspend for the present the coinage of silver.

One effect of such a measure must necessarily be that the London exchange banks in tendering for Council bills will be compelled to quote the price in sterling which they are willing to pay. Another probable effect will be that gold will be sent to India in increased quantity on private account in order to be exchanged into rupees; and it appears to me that the price in each of these cases, when extended over a considerable period of time, and after a certain degree of stability has been attained, will afford the best guide to Government in estimaiting the gold value of the rupee, whenever they are called upon to open their mints to the coinage of gold.

The Government of Austria-Hungary closed their mints to the free coinage of silver in 1879, but did not declare a ratio between gold and siver till 1892. It seems likely that an interval of time more or less prolonged may elapse before the Government of India will be in a position to declare a ratio, having regard to the great uncertainty of the effect which its action may produce upon the rate of exchange.

I prefer to leave full discretion to that Government to take such measures as occasion may require and experience may dictate, subject to the consent of the Secretary of State in Council.

I fear that any arbitrary action on the part of Government in a matter respecting which it is impossible that all the facts can be present to their consideration might lead to reclamations both from the public creditor and from others whose interests depend upon Indian exchange, and I am unwilling to take the responsibility of attempting to fix a rate if the object can be practically accomplished by the natural action of the market.

Moreover, I fail to see what advantage would be gained by selecting the ratio of 22·37 to 1 (one and fourpence the rupee) rather than that of 18·22 to 1 which has been adopted with apparent success in Austria, or that which is in use among other nations.

If contrary to expectation exchange should rise suddenly in an inconvenient degree, I would meet the difficulty in the way proposed by the Government of India (quoted at paragraph 47 of the Committee's Report) by declaring that English gold coin shall be legal tender in India at a rate to be fixed by them.

B. W. CURRIE.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

DEFACING POSTAL STAMPS.

The "Gujerati" observes: The postal authorities are anxious to prohibit the practice of marking postage stamps with a view to facilitate the detection of frauds upon the Department. It is admitted that they themselves at one time encouraged the prevailing custom, and it is somewhat strange that they should now desire to forbid it altogether. We can very well understand if the Director-General of the Post Office objected to the total defacement of the stamps, but it is difficult to see what valid objection there can be to drawing a line or writing the initials of a name in small letters. The inconvenience suffered by the commercial public by the absolute prohibition of the existing practice would be more harassing than the infinitesimal loss entailed upon the Postal Department. Besides if as the postal authorities contend, the practice of defacing stamps in an elaborate manner has grown universal it is impossible to accept their contention that it has encouraged fradulent practices. Because only a lunatic will dare to employ a stamp which has been already elaborately marked and used. The two contentions seem to us to be inconsistent unless it is also urged that partially marked stamps have at one time been collected and preserved for fraudulent future use. We see no reason for allowing the whole stamp to be defaced in any one of the ways now resorted to, and the postal authorities would be perfectly justified in warning the public against rendering the stamps illegible. To this extent they will have the sympathy and support of even the commercial public. But any larger interference with the existing custom will be productive of a good deal of hardship and encourage purloining of postal stamps. There is a pretty consensus of opinion so far. Already the Corporation and the Bombay Trades Association have declared themselves against the total prohibition of the practice, and we entertain no doubt that the opinions of other public bodies cannot be entirely different.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM MACKINNON.

The "Rast Goftar" is deeply sorry for the death of Sir William Mackinnon, the head of the well-known Indian firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, and Chairman of the Imperial British East Africa Company. He came out to India so far back as 1847, and by his energy and ability did as much to develop the trade of India as to raise the reputation and prosperity of his firm. The B. I. S. N. Company's fleet now numbers about a hundred vessels, which are employed in the carriage of coast traffic, as well as in carrying on the trade between Europe and India. The Company owes a great deal to Sir William, and it has now the good fortune to have at its head the Hon. Mr. J. L. McKay, who has taken a leading place in the commercial circles of Calcutta, and who with characteristic zeal and energy, has thrown the weight of his knowledge and influence in inspiring and guiding the movement for the rehabilitation of silver. The success of such men in commerce is a lesson and an example to natives.

AN INDIAN PARTY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The "Gujerati" remarks: The death of Mr. Bradlaugh seemed at one time to be such a terrible blow to the cause of Indian reform in England that for some time a feeling of absolute despair and helplessness dismayed the hearts of Indian politicians. They are, however, gradually recovering from the effects of that great misfortune. Things have already begun to look up through the disinterested exertions of our English friends in Parliament. Indian questions have in recent times attracted considerable attention in the House of Commons and this is no doubt due in a large measure to the presence of men like Mr. Dadabhai, Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Caine, Mr. Schwanne and others. Now a movement is on foot to form an Indian Party in the House of Commons. Sir William Wedderburn has, it appears, put himself at its head. On Wednesday last he held a reception on behalf of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress for the purpose of furthering the movement. That three hundred sympathizers including many members of Parliament should have attended the gathering augurs well for its future success. There are some charitable critics in India who have a constitutional dislike for Sir William Wedderburn and others who speak for India in Parliament. They have already begun to ridicule and abuse them. They have also come to indulge in this agreeable pastime and give vent to their feelings of irrepressible envy and jealousy in prose and verse. But Sir William Wedderburn and his friends are too conscious of the righteousness of their cause to swerve from the right path for fear of silly, malicious and un-Christian criticism. We wish success to the new movement. We cannot say that the Indian party in Parliament is very strong, and it would be extremely discouraging if while our English friends are trying their best to promote the cause of Indian reform in England, Associations in this country did not put forth vigorous and persistent efforts to organize and strengthen Indian public opinion.

THE ANIMALS AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Says the "Rast Goftar": The sorry collection of a few ill-kept animals at the Victoria Gardens cannot, unless in bitter mockery, be styled a zoological collection. The friend of Dr. Banks, who was taken to the "Zoo," was disgusted with it, and stigmatised it as "monstrous," because it fell miserably below the expectations he may have formed of it. A few years ago, Mr. Phipson of the Natural History Society projected the scheme of a zoological garden at the foot of Malabar Hill at Chowpatty, and, but for the difficulties raised about the site, he would have successfully carried it out. The angry monosyllable of Dr. Banks' friend evidently led the doctor to move the Corporation for a report from the Municipal Commissioner, suggesting the improvement of the zoological collection. The Hon. Mr. Mehta was pleased to observe that "the Corporation would be prepared to sanction a liberal sum of money for a really good zoological collection in the city." Mr. Mehta did not, of course, possess the authority of the Corporation for making the statement on its behalf, but as he has a large following in the Corporation, the declaration was as good as an authoritative statement. If the city wants a good collection, those who go to visit it must pay a reasonable price for it. Members will be ready with lachrymose appeals on behalf of "poor ratepayers when the question of payment will come on for discussion." The poor may have a few days in the month when they may visit the collection free of charge, or, better, on payment of a very small charge. But the poor must not be made an excuse for exempting from payment those who can pay for the delight and ought to be made to pay for it.

The "Native Opinion" writes: Among other subjects the present condition of the local Zoo engaged the attention of the Corporation. Dr. Banks who moved the proposition said that the Karachi Zoo, though belonging to a second-rate town, was comparatively larger and a well-kept establishment, and that the Corporatian should take some step to improve it, was a matter of great regret. The local Zoo was not only an ornament to the Victoria Gardens, but it enlivened both the mind and heart of every visitor, and it was, therefore, incumbent upon that body to do something more for our Bombay. In describing the Karachi Zoo, Dr. Banks said that on their Zoo they spent comparatively a large sum, and that they were still prepared to spend still more to make the gardens still more attractive. Access to the gardens is now free, and their utility may still further be increased by the extension of a little more generosity. We are glad Dr. Banks' appeal had the desired effect; but we should think in such matters the enlightened and generous public ought to take the initiative rather than the whole cost be met from the municipal treasury.

SIR D. M. PETIT AND THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The "Gujerati" writes: Mr. P. M. Mehta has been elected president of the Bombay Presidency Association in place of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit who has retired owing to the unsatisfactory state of his health. Though Mr. Mehta's election is unexceptionable, the Association cannot but be grateful to the distinguished Parsee Baronet who has always taken not a little interest in its prosperity and success and enhanced its influence by lending it the weight of his honoured name as president. He has taken a prominent part in all the movements started under the auspices of the Association and thus testified his active sympathy with its aims and objects in a practical and convincing manner. We believe the Association has with very great reluctance accepted his request to be allowed to retire from his onerous post and it is very likely it will manifest its gratitude towards him in some tangible manner. This is as it should be. The public may rest assured that though Sir Dinshaw's health no longer permits him to discharge the presidential duties, his interest in public questions and sympathy with the Association will be as keen as ever. Large and important questions will, as years roll on, demand the serious attention of the Association with increasing persistency and with Mr. Mehta as President it may be expected to do its work in an efficient and satisfactory manner. We cannot fairly say that the Association has so far done all that it was expected to achieve. But in view of the peculiar difficulties in which political Associations have to work in India, its past record must be pronounced to be encouraging on the whole. With Mr. Mehta's election as president it enters upon a new phase of life, and we trust his presidentship will be fruitful of vigorous political activity not only in this city but in this presidency.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costless; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Astronomers, amateur or professional, who manipulate small telescopes are sometimes annoyed by the difficulty of focussing when a light portable stand is used, and especially when medium and high power eye-pieces are employed. It arises from the trembling of the instrument when the milled focussing head is turned by hand. Mr. George M. Hopkins, a well-known American inventor, has recently brought out a pneumatic device for over coming this difficulty. It is attached to the telescope in such a way that by simply pressing a collapsing bulb in the hand the focusing is effected without trouble.

The experiments of Mr. A. E. Kennelly, of the Edison laboratory, and Dr. Frederick Peterson, as to the effect of magnetism on the human body, have only given negative results. The subjects in the latest series of experiments were cats, frogs, and boys. Human and frog blood showed neither polarisation, movement, nor vibration when placed in a very powerful magnetic field. No influence of the magnet on the blood cells or circulation could be detected. Yet the magnets were strong enough to hold iron chains against the united pull of several men.

The experimenters and their assistants lay one after an other on a board placed between the poles of a huge electro-magnet, and the electric current was turned on and off, while a sphygmograph made traces of their pulses, and their respiration was observed, but no change was found. The general conclusion is that magnetism does not affect the human organism in any way whatever, and hence that popular notions as to sleeping in the line of the earth's magnetic field or across it has an influence on the health or at least sensation are mythical. We have drawn a distinction between health and sensation, because the duration of the experiments could hardly show whether the health was in any degree affected, but, perhaps the distinction is without a difference. Messrs. Kennelly and Peterson do not, however, assert that no magnet, however powerful, can affect the body, but only that such magnets do not as yet exist.

The use of tobacco, either to smoke in pipes or cigars, to chew or take as snuff appears to be a purely American practice in its origin. Columbus observed it on his first voyage, and it extended from the far north to the tropical parts of South America. Cabral in 1515 noticed the Indians of Brazil chewing tobacco; and snuff mortars, carved like the pipes of the mound-builders of the Ohio, into the shape of animals, are common in Peru and Chili. Research has shown that tobacco was a sacred herb with the red men, and its use was in some sense a religious rite. Originally the pipe was only employed by the medicine man or sorcerer to whom it was a means of communication with the unseen spirits which animated all nature, and also of curing disease, which all savages regard as the work of evil spirits.

Tobacco was also used as incense and as an offering to the unknown powers who controlled the fate of the Indian. Moreover, the calumet or peace pipe was the implement of his diplomacy, a symbol of peace, a flag of truce, a seal of the most solemn engagements. Hence arose the calumet dance to express particular friendship. Presents of tobacco and pipes are still regarded by the Indians as special marks of goodwill. There were other sacred pipes besides the calumet, which were used in electing chiefs, or the ceremony of adoption into tribes, or in beginning hunts, going to war, and so on. According to Mr. John Hawkins, the Navajoes of the South-West have a sacred cigarette and a smoke-prayer to propitiate the good and drive away the evil spirits. In Mexico and Central America the sacred pipe reappears, but was less important than in North America. Like the mephitic fumes that inspired the Pythian priestess at Delphi tobacco was used by the Indian sorcerers to produce an ecstasy or lightheadedness, which enabled them to hold communion with the unseen spirits; but the Indian is more susceptible to narcotic influence than the white, and the effect of inhaling the smoke is deeper with him and more lasting. In fact, the use of tobacco seems to have arisen first of all in the desire to produce dreams, which were regarded as supernatural visions or prophetic warnings.

The "tromometre" is a device of Dr. Quintard, a Frenchman, for guaging the trembling of nervous people. It consists of a metal plate pierced with twenty holes of different sizes in a graduated scale, and a needle which the patient endeavours to put into the holes. When he has succeeded in placing the needle in a hole, he completes an electric contact and rings a bell. The immoderate use of coffee, stimulants, as well as lead or mercurial poisoning, produce tremblings which can be tested with this simple appliance. It may also be useful to marksmen and others.

A monument to Audubon, the hunter-naturalist, has been unveiled in New York. It is a Celtic cross, 15ft. high, of Hudson River blue stone, on a granite base, with a medallion of the naturalist, designs of hunter's and artist's equipment, and scroll-work of birds and flowers. It stands on a knoll near the new Audubon-avenue and the park where he spent his last years.

During his recent lecture at the Royal Colonial Institute on his hunting experiences in Mashonaland, Mr. F. C. Selous mentioned that on one occasion he wounded an elephant, and the animal putting his trunk into his mouth sucked the water from his stomach and squirted it over his body to refresh himself. Elephants are known to do this when they are tired, and probably the wound made him feel faint. Mr. Selous is a capital story teller, and, as Mr. Stanley remarked, would make an excellent lecturer. A little too much has been made by the Press of Mr. Stanley's observations on taxing heads of game, for they were evidently given in a jocular spirit.

At the Bruck camp, Vienna, there is a new field hospital on view, which has been invented by Dr. Hofgraeff. It is about 50ft. long and 20ft. wide. Sockets are placed on the ground and wooden posts planted in them to support the wooden frame, which is covered with canvas and cellulose. The erection is strengthened in position by stays of iron like the ropes of a tent. No tool is required to erect or dismantle the building, which can be done in an hour by eight men.

Polydactyle hands are mentioned in old writings, for example, the Bible and Pliny. In fact, they are not so rare as most people suppose. The deformity sometimes consists in an extra thumb or little finger, or a forked little finger, M. Luis de Brazarence, a civil engineer, reports a curious case of polydactylism in a negro of the Bahamas. This man has twenty-three digits, six on each hand, six on the left foot, and five on the right. The supernumerary digits are all on the outer side of the limb and are well formed.

The popular belief that lightning ceases when the rain falls heavily is expressed by the Flemish peasant mother in reassuring her children by the words: "Don't cry any more, God is sprinkling the earth with holy water." According to M. de Ridder the lightning flashes from storm clouds, at the line between the heavy rain of large drops and the finer rain, or from the verge of the heavy rain. This is always the case in cumulo-nimbus clouds, which are the commonest, hence the belief of the peasants is worthy of scientific attention. In nimbus clouds, on the other hand, the critical time occurs after the heavy thunder-plump begins. Raindrops are sometimes so electrified as to glow and sparkle on striking the ground, hence they probably act as discharging showers or liquid lightning rods.

Mr. Clement Wragge, the well-known meteorologist, has drawn attention to the fact that at Crohamhurst, Queensland, no less than 77in. of rain fell in the four days from February 1st to 4th last. On the 3rd nearly 38in. fell during the 24 hours. Such heavy rainfalls have been observed in India, but probably the above makes the record.

We hear so much about the material progress of the age, our wonderful inventions and the great discoveries that are destined to be of untold benefit to man, that it is well sometimes to take a look through the big end of the field glass and see how little really has been accomplished in comparison with what remains to be done. For in truth we have but scratched the surface of the globe to a very small extent. The north temperate zone alone has begun to be developed, and it is only a beginning—the wastes of Siberia still lying practically uncultivated—while the south temperate zone and the tropics are scarcely touched, with their untold wealth of animal and vegetable products, besides the undoubted mineral resources which they contain. The new process of cheapening aluminium, one of the largest components of the earth's crust, brings into the field of industrial activities a substance which is destined to work a revolution in mechanics and the applied sciences. Who knows what other uses may be found for the commonest materials lying at our feet? The lesson of it all is that there is always room for discovery, and that we are nowhere near the exhaustion point of the earth's resources.

As might have been expected, the dwarf race of Morocco and the Atlas has been traced to Europe, and fairly pure types are found in Spain, especially in the province of Gerona. These people are only 3 feet 7 inches to 3 feet 9 inches high, and are otherwise characterised by a yellow skin, broad, square faces, Mongolian eyes, and red hair of a woolly texture. Specimens of them are occasionally to be seen in the markets of Salamanca; and there is said to be a number in the Col de Tcsas and the valley of Ribas, several hours by rail from Toulouse. It is not improbable that the Mongolian eye, which is observed in a small percentage of Welsh and English people, is derived by inheritance from the Iberian pigmies or a common ancestry.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Barque Golden Fleece, 499 tons, Captain N Way, cleared yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo.

The Barque Sir Lancelot, 885 tons, Captain C W Brebner, cleared yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Thisbe, 1,783 tons, Captain G Costanzo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, 1st June, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Assam	3090	Creery	Aden	7-7	P & O Co
B	Cy. of Dundee	2612	Hadey	Liverpool	5-7	Sir C Forbes
C	Pancras	2781	Young	Not fixed	8-7	K Nixon
E	H M Bell	1933	White	Dunkirk	5-7	F Muir&Co
F	A J Balfour	2227	Spoural	Dunkirk		K Nixon&Co
G	Valiant sp	162	Douglas	Calcutta		H A Assam
H	Huzara	1370	Blatt	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
K	Lombardy	1736	Young	Jeddah	8-7	H C Joosub
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Not fixed		Shprd & Co
M	Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
N	Kilwa	993	Gimblet	Aden	7-7	M Mackenzie
O	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Aden, &c.	10-7	A Semion
P	Almora	1676	Ingram	Not fixed		M Mackenzie

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Massilia	2742	Fraser	London	14-7	P & O Co
2	Australia	2321	Woodhouse	Liverpool		W&A Graham
3	Bisagno	1497	Barbas	China	8-7	F Branchi
4	Nizam	1626	Cole		6-7	P & O Co
6	Ravenna	1915	Brown	China	14-7	P & O Co
8	Dragoman	1785	Pale	Antwerp	5-7	K Nixon &Co
9	Indrapura	2510	Sanders	Antwerp		K Nixon & Co
10	Lord Erne	3647	Dann	Amsterdam	9-7	J Heyn
12	P. Melbourne	300	Smith	Dunkirk	8-7	J Mackintosh
13	Sir Lancelot sp.	886	Brebner	Mauritius	4-7	V Ebrahim

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Thisbe s	Costanzo	Kobe, June 1.
	German Cruiser Seeadler	Koellner	Aden, June 26.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Landaura s	Magenis	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque Sir Lancelot, Brebner, for Mauritius.
„ Golden Fleece, Way, for Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Assam, for Aden.
„ Simla, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
„ Karagola, for Karachi.
„ Thisbe, for Trieste, &c.
„ La Seyne, for Aden via Karachi.
„ Drumfell, for Port Said.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
27	Katoria s	Gray	Rangoon, June 18.
28	Nerbudda s	Anderson	Singapore, June 15.
	Khedive s	Brown	London, May 26.
29	Kerbela s	Watkeys	Bombay, June 2.
	Hera sp	Christiansen	Liverpool, March 22.
	Moy sp	Hilder	Suva Fiji, Sept 28.

DEPARTURES.

June 27.—Steamers Lightning and Albion, and ship County of Kinross.

June 28.—Steamer Palamcotta, ships Balasore and Siren, barques Dione and Souverain.

June 29.—Steamer Clyde.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
27	Putiala s	Negapatam.
30	Nurani s	Calcutta.
	Sirsa s	Singapore.
July.		
1	Clan Alpine s	Vizagapatam.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
28	Camorta s	Rangoon.
	Putiala s	Rangoon.
29	Nowshera s	Negapatam.
30	Clan Macneil s	London.
	Nurani s	Bombay.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
June.					
8	Brisk H M's.	Streeten	Muscat		
9	Inchmarlo	Ashby	Cardiff	19	Kurrachee
15	Assam	Creery	Bombay	26	Bombay
18	La Seyne	Blanc	Bombay	23	Bombay
19	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.	20	Somali coast
	Massilia	Fraser	London	19	Bombay
20	Clan Macalister	David Leslie.	Madras	20	London
	Melbourne	Schmidt	China	„	Marseilles
	Seeadler Gmn Man-of-War	Kœllner	Kiel		
	Schwalbe Gmn Man-of-War	Oelrichs	Zanzibar	21	Kiel
	Sœrabaya	Brouwer	Rotterdam	20	Batavia
21	Ville de la Ciotat	Chevalier	Australia	21	Marseilles
	Rewa	Loutitt	London	22	Calcutta
22	Salazie	Paul	Marseilles		China
	Merkara	Bergemann	Brisbane		London
	Mayo R I M S	Fenny	Somali coast.		
	Africa	Gherardo	Mussowa	22	Mussowa
	Miseer	Mahomed Fahmy	Jeddah	25	Suez
	Chiltern	Starkey	Perim		
	Ocampo	Price	Jeddah		
	Meyun	Gibbs	Somali coast.	23	Somali coast
	Shaik Berkhud	Baker	Jeddah		
	Harrow	Brooker	Rangoon	22	Port Said F O
	Oriental	Moule	Bombay	23	London
	Clan Mackinnon	Barham	Madras		London
23	Pei-ho	Trochme	Marseilles		Zanzibar
24	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		
25	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.		
	Tuskar	Deacon	Cardiff		

Aden, 25th June, 1893.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 3.

For Liverpool.

City of Dundee s—65 bales wool, R Moolji; 125 cwts amba turmeric, P Govindjee; 50 bales wool, C Kessowjee; 40 bales wool, M Thakersey; 38 bales wool, J Kara; 200 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 402 cwts myrabollams, J Harichand, 309½ cwts oil cakes, Ramjee Govindjee; 42 bales wool, E Sewjee; 100 bales cotton, Thos Moore and Co.

For London.

Massilia s—103 cwts chutney, M Punjiajee and Sons; 212 cwts myrabollams, C A Currim; 112 cwts gum, N Nensey and Co; 111 cwts gum, H Virdhore; 137 cwts gum, N Mowjee.

For Antwerp.

Indrapura s—100 bales cotton, F Sauquet, and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, W and A Graham and Co; 4,001 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

Dragoman s—165 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 55 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 4,500 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Havre.

Port Melbourne s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Trieste.

Thisbe s—2,000 cwts rapeseed 1,001 cwts linseed and 800 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

For Venice.

Thisbe s—1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Dunkirk.

H M Belle s—2,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

Port Melbourne s—4,002 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,100 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

A J Balfour s—3,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Nizam s—35 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 10 cwts moyeteeth, 4 cwts genda horns and 25 cwts googul, M Dawoodbhoy; 250 cwts onions, The Onion and Co; 5 cwts sharkfins &c, N Mianee.

Bisagno s—300 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 40 bales twist, K Veerjee; 25 cwts fishmaws, M Nathoo; 250 cwts onions, The Onion and Co; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Nizam s—50 bales twist, The Bombay United S and W Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

For Yokohama.

Nizam s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Bisagno s—300 bales cotton, Latham Abercombie and Co.

For Kobe.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, Tata and Co.

A sensational balloon incident is reported from Hamburg. The aeronaut Behrens was assisting a parachutist, named Rossitta Calverini, in an ascent. Behrens was holding the ropes of the balloon, when it was prematurely set free, and carried the aeronaut into the clouds, Beherens still clinging to the balloon in a most dangerous situation. Calverini, the parachutist, was left on the earth. It was believed that the aeronaut must inevitably lose his life; but a telegram was subsequently received announcing that he managed to climb up the ropes in the car and succeeded in opening the valve, the balloon ultimately descending between Oldesto and Segeberg.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

"ONLY A WOMAN'S HAIR."

As Dean Swift half-cynically, half-tenderly inscribed a lock of hair from the tresses of the tender, devoted Stella. Only a woman's hair, and yet what poems, what romances have been inspired by the loveliness of a woman's hair. It is the crowning glory of her beauty, and yet she rarely displays it to advantage. The caprices and exigencies of fashion are always at work among her tresses, whether piling them up in towers, or rolling them in masses above the brows, or curling them in ringlets, or diffusing them in a frizzy mass over brow and neck, or in a hundred ways differing widely from the simple *chevelure* of Mother Eve. Anyhow, as Milton pictures it:—

She, as a veil, down to the slender waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevell'd, but in wanton ringlets waved
As the vine curls her tendrils.

But whether fair or dark, there is no aid to beauty more potent than an abundant, luxuriant growth of hair, which may be obtained by using EDWARDS' "HARLENE," the only Hair Producer and Restorer so scientific in its discovery or so effectual in its operation; and she who possesses long and beautiful tresses can afford to disregard the latest extravagance of fashion.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, and Preserving the Hair.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE."

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER
AND RESTORER
Is a Phenomenal Success.

AN EXCELLENT HAIR DRESSING.
"Sir,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other.
"Mrs. Rose,
"Lower Heywood, Banbury, Oxon."

EDWARDS' HARLENE
Thoroughly Restores Premature Grey Hair to its Natural Colour.

NOTHING SO EFFECTUAL AS EDWARDS' "HARLENE."
"Dear Sir,—I am very pleased to say that your 'Harlene' is taking effect upon my hair. Have tried several remedies, but none have proved so effectual as Edwards' 'Harlene.'
"E. Ricket,
595, High-road, Gunnersbury."

EDWARDS' HARLENE
Quickly Produces a Splendid Growth of Whiskers and Moustachios.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
"Dear Sir,—Yours is indeed a wonderful discovery. I have used one bottle, and can detect an improvement in my hair already. Please send another bottle.
"W. A. Rudstead,
"46, Handsworth-street, Glasgow."

EDWARDS' HARLENE
Is unrivalled for its Strengthening Properties, and unsurpassed as a Dressing

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER
AND RESTORER
Is a Phenomenal Success.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.
"Dear Sir,—After trying several hair producers and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best.
"S. Bennett,
"19, Gloucester Place, Liverpool."

EDWARDS' HARLENE
For Curing Baldness. Acts at once.

AN ANXIOUS FATHER SATISFIED.
"Sir,—I am pleased to testify to the efficacy of your 'Harlene.' My little boy (4½ years old) has had a bald place on the back of his head from his birth. I applied the 'Harlene' to the place daily, and the result has been most satisfactory."
Name and address suppressed by desire. Original may be seen.

EDWARDS' HARLENE
Quickly Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

A DISTANT FRIEND.
"Dear Sir,—I received the 'Harlene' quite safe, and I am very pleased with the effect upon my hair. Kindly forward another large bottle.
"Private Arthur Harris.
"Kuse-el-nil Barracks, Cairo, Egypt."

EDWARDS' HARLENE
Positively stops the Hair from Falling.

PHYSICIAN AND ANALYSTS PRONOUNCE IT TO BE PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND DEVOID OF ANY METALLIC OR OTHER INJURIOUS INGREDIENT.
1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the world.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
EDWARDS & CO.,
95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

EDWARDS' VIOLETTA,
THE WORLD-RENOWNED SKIN TONIC.
A CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.
PIMPLES, FRECKLES, BLACK SPECKS, SUNBURNS, SCURF, ROUGHNESS, and all unsightly blemishes on the face, neck, hands, and arms rapidly and permanently cured by EDWARDS' VIOLETTA. Perfectly harmless and pleasant to use. This remarkable preparation should be tried by all. Small-pox marks, Moles, Freckles, Ringworms, &c., yield immediately. It attacks these unsightly, irritable, and unpleasant affections, and always imparts a clear, healthy, and natural loveliness to the skin.
1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
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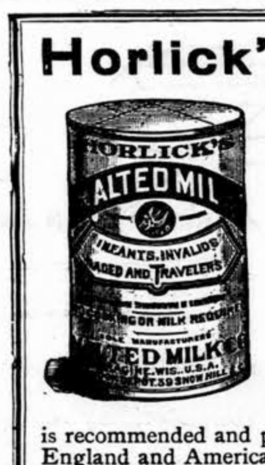

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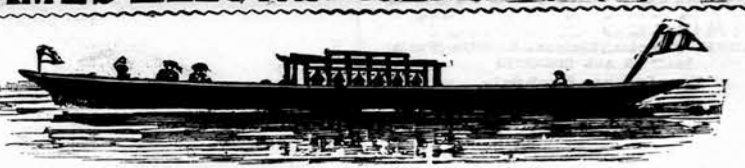

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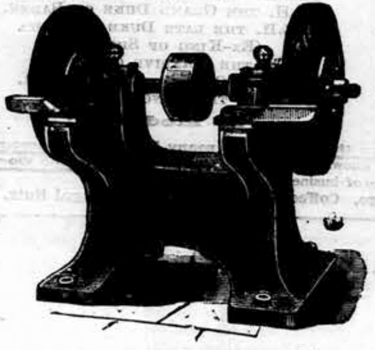

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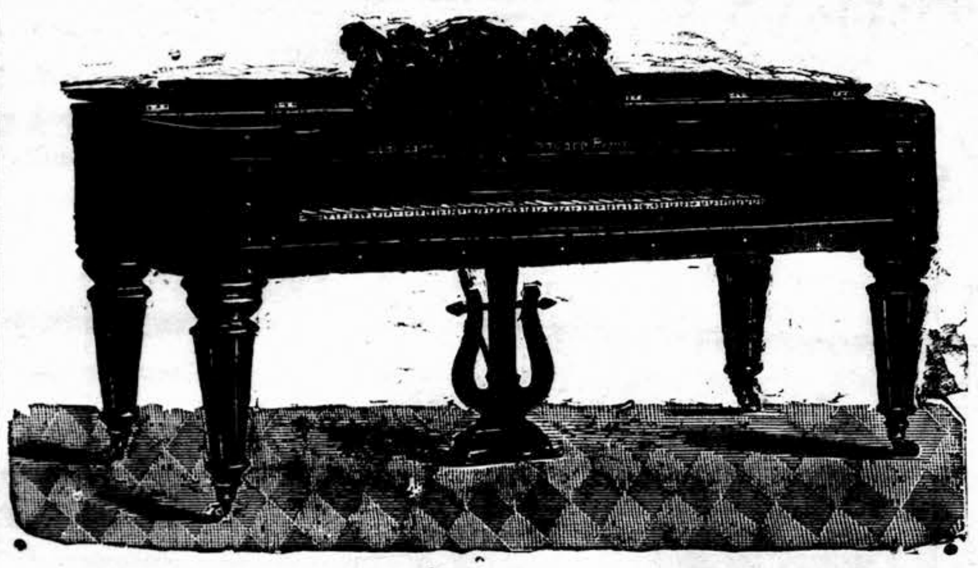

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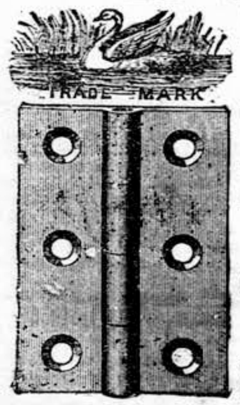

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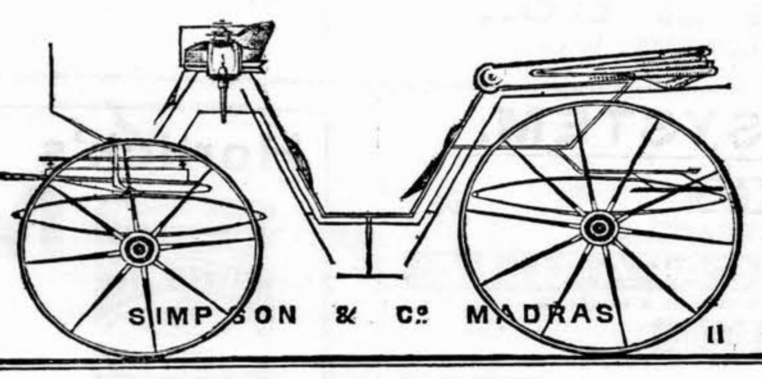

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The Queen

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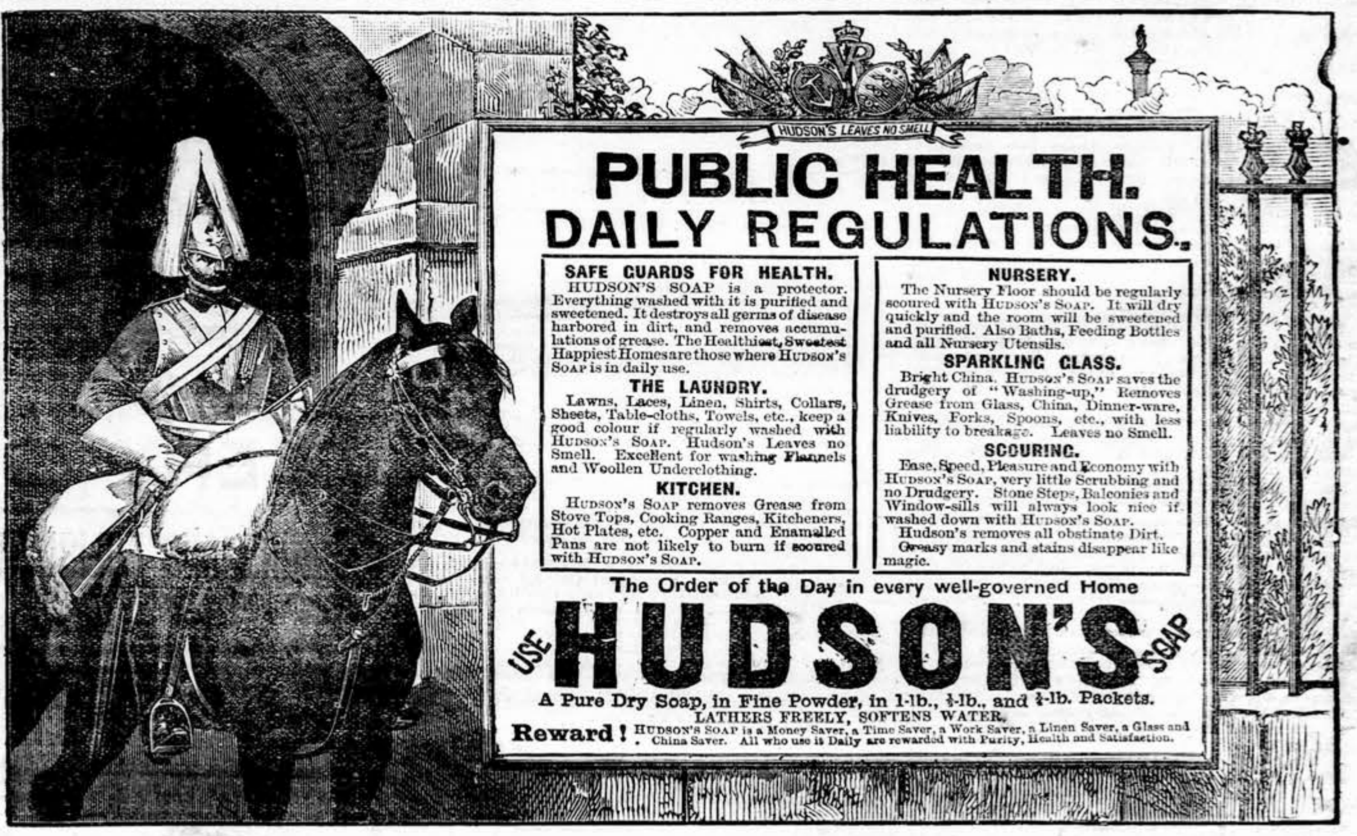

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